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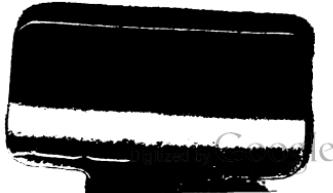
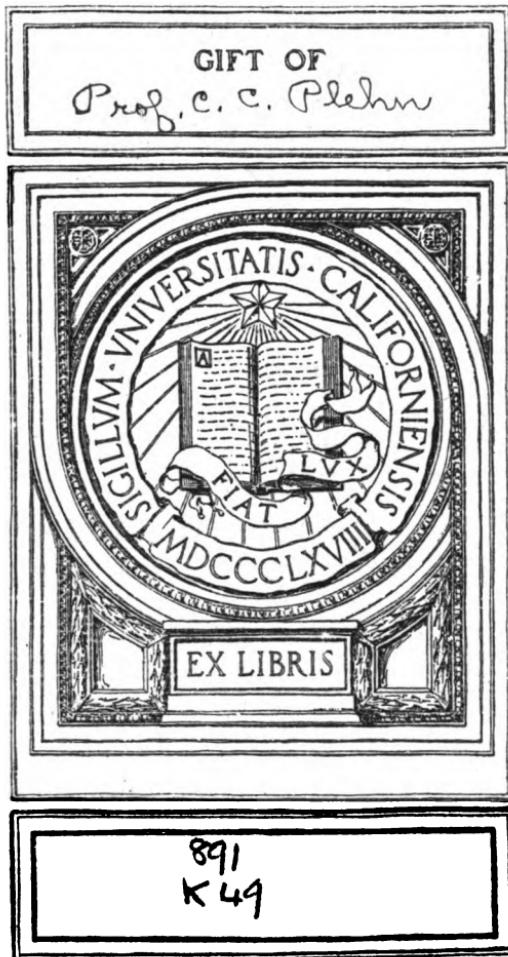
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# KIMBALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER

UC-NRLF



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# KIMBALL'S BUSINESS SPELLER

DESIGNED FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS,  
ACADEMIES, NORMAL SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS &  
THE HIGHER GRADES OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS

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## PREFACE

The embarrassment which results from a lack of knowledge of correct spelling is one of the most annoying. Constant use and practice and a never-failing watchfulness and correction make good spellers. No one ever became such by applying the few rules which we have given, but there must be a careful training of the ear as well as the eye to the right formation of the word. Orthography is learned almost altogether by the eye, therefore the teacher's drills in orthography must be of a nature to require the pupil to constantly observe the word forms and print them retentively upon the memory. Correct pronunciation is also an absolute aid to correct orthography, therefore in this work we have given the correct pronunciation and syllabication of each word.

We have endeavored to acquaint the learner with the words which are most essential to a practical education. It embraces about 5,000 words. Special attention is directed to the lessons on business and law, and synonyms and antonyms. There are also lessons devoted to the different occupations, professions, etc., which will be of special interest to all. We believe the book to contain a more exhaustive and a better classified list on these subjects than any other book published, and it cannot fail to be of special help to any student. The definitions are necessarily brief, and even meager in some instances, yet they meet the ordinary requirements.

It is hoped, therefore, that this book, embodying as it does the results of careful study and selection of words and containing all that experience has shown to be necessary, will receive the favor of teachers and students everywhere. We dedicate it to them, believing that it offers a list of studies which is far superior to any of its predecessors.

G. S. K.

285383

(iii)

THE WIND  
AND WILLOW

## INDEX

Unless otherwise indicated, references are to Lessons.

Abbreviations .....	pages 132-141
Accounts and Auditors.....	3
Agricultural Implements.....	6
Architecture and Engineering .....	9, 10
Banks and Banking.....	12
Bicycles .....	14
Books and Stationery .....	17
Boots and Shoes.....	20
Brokerage (Grain and Stock).....	91
Business Words (Unclassified).....	23, 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43
Capital Letters (Rules for).....	page x
Carpets, Rugs and Draperies.....	47
Carriages and Wagons.....	49
China, Glassware, etc .....	51
Cities of the United States.....	181, 182, 183, 184, 185
Cities of the World.....	188, 189
Coal, Iron and Steel.....	62
Commission and Produce.....	64
Dictation Exercises .....	5, 13, 21, 29, 37, 116, 146
Dry Goods.....	68, 72
Electrical Terms.....	76, 79
Fish, Game and Fowl.....	81
Foreign Words and Phrases.....	54
Furniture and Upholstery.....	87
Gasfitting and Plumbing.....	89
Groceries and Provisions.....	93
Hardware .....	95, 98
Harness and Saddlery.....	100
Heating, Lighting and Ventilating.....	102
Homonyms (Dictation Exercises).....	44, 71, 77, 84, 86, 96, 107, 126, 137, 158

<b>Hotels, Cafés and Restaurants</b> .....	<b>106</b>
<b>Insurance</b> .....	<b>109</b>
<b>Jewelry and Optical Goods</b> .....	<b>111</b>
<b>Key to Pronunciation</b> .....	<b>page xii</b>
<b>Legal</b> .....	<b>118, 115, 117, 119, 121, 124, 127</b>
<b>Lumber</b> .....	<b>131</b>
<b>Machinery and Motion</b> .....	<b>133</b>
<b>Matching Words</b> .....	<b>170</b>
<b>Medicine and Diseases</b> .....	<b>136, 139, 142, 144, 147</b>
<b>Men's Furnishings</b> .....	<b>166</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>62 Lessons</b>
<b>Modern Spellings</b> .....	<b>page xi</b>
<b>Music</b> .....	<b>168</b>
<b>Newspapers and Advertising</b> .....	<b>171</b>
<b>Office Terms and Supplies</b> .....	<b>149</b>
<b>Official Terms</b> .....	<b>151</b>
<b>Photography, Engraving, Etc.</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Post Offices and Postal Service</b> ..	<b>83</b>
<b>Printing, Binding and Publishing</b> .....	<b>55, 57</b>
<b>Railroad and Express</b> .....	<b>154</b>
<b>Real Estate and Mortgages</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>Reviews</b> .....	<b>15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180</b>
<b>Rules for Spelling</b> .....	<b>page ix</b>
<b>Schools and Colleges</b> .....	<b>157</b>
<b>School Studies</b> .....	<b>67</b>
<b>Ships and Nautical Terms</b> .....	<b>160, 163</b>
<b>States, Territories and Capitals</b> .....	<b>186, 187</b>
<b>Synonyms and Antonyms</b> .....	<b>8, 18, 28, 38, 42, 50, 58, 66, 74 94, 104, 114, 125, 138, 145, 155</b>
<b>Test Words</b> .....	<b>128, 190</b>
<b>Time</b> .....	<b>173</b>
<b>Undertaking and Embalming</b> .....	<b>175</b>
<b>Wall Paper and Decorations</b> .....	<b>178</b>

## INTRODUCTION

The following suggestions are offered with the hope that they may lead to a more intelligent and careful study of the lessons.

**Webster's International Dictionary** has been the standard for pronunciation, syllabication and orthography of this work, although the Century, Standard and other dictionaries have been consulted. Capitals have been used where required, words divided into syllables, and correct pronunciation and accent marked. Compound words are separated by a hyphen. When a word has more than one spelling, the preferable form is given.

**The Key to Pronunciation**, if carefully studied, will aid the pupil in giving the proper sound and accent to words which are so essential in learning to spell. In fact, correct pronunciation is essential to correct spelling.

**The Lessons** are arranged as Miscellaneous, Classified, Synonyms and Antonyms, Dictation and Reviews, with several lessons on American and foreign cities. The Classified lessons are distributed throughout the work to relieve the sameness, while the order is all that can be desired. Every fifteenth lesson is a review, but we would suggest that reviews be more frequent at the discretion of the teacher.

**The Methods** of teaching spelling are many. Some teachers pursue the plan of pronouncing a lesson at random and then require the pupils to study the misspelled words for the next lesson. The author has found the following a good plan: Assign twenty-five words for the succeeding day's work which the pupil is expected to prepare together with the definitions. A careful study of the definitions will help the students to an intelligent comprehension of the words and an enrichment of their vocabulary, as well as giving them a better command of language. After the teacher pronounces the words to be spelled and defined, the pupils are allowed to exchange books and correct each other's work, checking all misspelled words as indicated in the diagram below while the teacher is pronouncing, spelling and defining the words correctly. There are other ways for checking the work, but we believe this is the least burdensome to the teacher. It is sometimes advisable to allow the pupils to take turns in pronouncing, spelling and defining the lessons in making corrections, as this stimulates their interest in the work. Mistakes of every kind should be carefully noted. The lesson fails of its complete purpose unless some method is employed to fix upon the mind of the pupil the correct spelling of the misspelled words. All such should

be carefully reviewed at the succeeding lesson. A careful record of each pupil's standing should be kept in a book for this purpose, so that it may be examined when desired.

**Spelling Blanks** or books prepared for the purpose should be used for all the lessons. The reasons are obvious. Below is given a specimen page of a convenient form, showing a written lesson, corrected.

LESSON ——.

SEPTEMBER ——, 19—

belle, buxom, comical, disobey, dominoes, enamel, enigma, equivocal, genealogy, gesticulate, inebriate, inferior, inveterate, lasso, marriage, monarch, nitrogen, obelisk, peddle, pedal, perusal, reduplicate, replenish, resalute, tolerate,	an attractive young lady. stout and rosy. ludicrous; funny. not to obey; to violate commands. a game. an external polish for ornamentation. a riddle; an obscure saying. uncertain; of doubtful meaning. a pedigree; lineage. to make gestures. a drunkard; to intoxicate.	
	habitual. a rope with a running noose. the act of marrying; wedlock. a sovereign. an odorless gas. an upright four-sided pillar. a treadle.	✓
✓ ✓ ✓	to sell from place to place. reading with attention. to repeat again and again. to stock anew. firm; determined. to endure; to suffer.	
pedal, peddle, resolute,		

Some teachers prefer to assign two lessons, pronouncing only twenty-five of the most difficult words. This method may be advisable for advanced classes.

Those who do not care to have pupils learn definitions may use the extra column for the writing of another lesson.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

Nearly all rules for spelling have exceptions to them, but the few given here, and in lessons 5 and 29, may be helpful if carefully applied.

1. Monosyllables, and polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant on taking another syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *bag, baggage; man, manned; fat, fatter; refer, referred, referring; begin, beginning*.
2. Words ending in final silent *e*, except *ce* or *ge*, drop the final *e* when suffixes are added beginning with a vowel; as, *hope, hoping; debate, debating; write, writing*.
3. Final *e* is sometimes retained to preserve the identity of a word in pronunciation; as, *arrange, arrangement; singe, singeing*. Before a suffix beginning with a consonant, final *e* is also retained; as, *spite, spiteful; move, movement*.
4. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* on taking another syllable beginning with any other letter than *i*; as, *fancy, fanciful; easy, easily; speedy, speedily; deny, denying; busy, busying; signify, signifying*.
5. In words like *siege, deceive*, etc., if the sound is *ee*, use *e* after *c*, and *i* after other letters; as, *receive, believe*. Exceptions: *neither, sheik, weird, weirs*.
6. The plural of nouns ending in *o*, if the final *o* is preceded by a vowel, adds *s*; as, *folio, folios*. If it is preceded by a consonant, add *es*; as, *hero, heroes; cargo, cargoes*. Exceptions: *juntos, solos, cantos, duodecimos, octavos, quartos*.
7. Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding *s*; as, *money, moneys*; but if *y* is preceded by a consonant, it is changed to *ies* in the plural; as, *bounty, bounties*.
8. Words of one syllable ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *slip, slipping*, etc. But if ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, they do not double the consonant in derivatives: as, *troop, troopers*, etc.
9. Words ending in *l*, double that letter in the termination *ly*; as, *beautiful, beautifully*, etc.

## CAPITAL LETTERS

The following rules for the use of capital letters will prove helpful to every writer:

1. Every sentence, or every expression which stands for a sentence, should begin with a capital.
2. Names of persons, including the surname or family name, as well as the baptismal or Christian name, should begin with a capital.
3. Names of places should begin with a capital. If the name consists of more than one word, each word should begin with a capital.
4. Names of nations should begin with a capital. Also words derived from the names of nations; as, *Americanize*, *Roman*, etc.
5. Names of rivers, mountains, oceans, etc., should begin with a capital.
6. Names of sects or denominations should begin with a capital. The word "Church," when part of the name, should begin with a capital. When it does not refer to a particular denomination, or when it means a house of worship, it should begin with a small letter.
7. Names of political parties should begin with a capital.
8. Names of associations, fraternities, societies, etc., should begin with a capital. Each word in these titles, as in proper names, comes under the same rule.
9. Names of months, days and festal times should begin with a capital. The names of the seasons, as *spring*, *summer*, etc., should not begin with capitals, except where they begin sentences or are personified.
10. Titles of respect or honor, as *Mr.*, *Miss*, *Mrs.*, *Master*, *Prof.*, *Rev.*, *Dr.*, *Esq.*, etc., should begin with a capital. When these words are not used as titles or as abbreviations of titles, they should commence with small letters.
11. Titles of books, and all the important words in such titles, should begin with a capital. Titles of essays, or newspaper articles, come under the same rule.
12. Titles of endearment or relationship, when used before the names to which they refer should begin with capitals. When used as introductory in letters, they should begin with capitals.

13. All names of the Deity should begin with capitals. The pronouns which refer to Deity should begin with a capital if there is any possible danger of a misunderstanding of their reference, but not otherwise.
14. All personified words should begin with capitals.
15. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be capitals, and *Oh* should always begin with one.
16. All abbreviations, used in place of words which require capitals, should also begin with capitals.
17. In all resolutions the word *That*, following the word *Resolved*, should begin with a capital.
18. Every broken line, as in the address and signature of letters, should begin with capitals, as should the chief words of such lines.
19. Every direct quotation should begin with a capital.
20. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

#### SOME MODERN SPELLINGS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Educational Association, held in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1898, the following list of words with simplified spelling was approved, and their use ordered for all the publications of that association. These spellings are in accordance with the rules adopted by the American Philological Association in 1883.

program	for	programme	thruout	for	throughout
thoro	"	thorough	catalog	"	catalogue
altho	"	although	prolog	"	prologue
tho	"	though	decalog	"	decalogue
thorofare	"	thoroughfare	demagog	"	demagogue
thru	"	through	pedagog	"	pedagogue

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

### VOWELS

ä, long, as in.....	äpe, häte	ö, long, as in.....	över, öde
ä, short, as in.....	bät, cät	ö, short, as in.....	pöt, ödd
ä, as in.....	shäre, bear	ö, as in.....	wörk, wörm
ä, Italian, as in.....	härm, pälm	ö, like short ü, as in.....	öther, sóme
ä, as in.....	gräss, bräch	ö, like long öö, as in.....	prove, tomb
ä, broad, as in.....	dräw, håll	ö, like short öö, as in.....	wölf, bösom
ä, like short ö, as in.....	what, wäs	ö, like broad ä, as in .....	örb, hörse
ë, long, as in.....	mëte, sëat	öö, as in.....	bööty, nöön
ë, short, as in.....	mët, ègg	öö, as in.....	bröök, gööd
ë, like ä, as in.....	hëir, thëre	ü, long, as in.....	tübe, püre
ë, like long ä, as in.....	obey, greÿ	ü, short, as in.....	üp, büt, rüb
ë, as in.....	fërn, hër	ü, preceded by r, as in .....	rümor, erüde
ëe, as in .....	éel	ü, like short öö, as in.....	pull, fully
í, long, as in.....	mine, mire	ü, as in.....	türn, ürn
í, short, as in.....	ít, pity	ÿ, long, as in .....	skÿ, trÿ
í, like long è, as in.....	ravíne, machíne	ÿ, short, as in.....	icÿ, pitÿ
í, like è, as in.....	fír, bird	ÿ, as in.....	mýrrh, mýrtle

### REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

oi, oy, as in .....	toil, boy	ou, ow, as in .....	our, how
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### CONSONANTS

c, soft, like s sharp, as in.....	çell	th, sharp, as in.....	tooth, thin
e, hard, like k, as in.....	cart	th, flat or vocal, as in.....	loathe
çh, soft, like sh, as in.....	çagrin	ng, as in.....	mingle
eh, hard, like k, as in.....	ehasm	n, as in.....	mink, linger
ğ, hard, as in.....	ğate, ğo	x, like gz, as in.....	exalt, exact
ğ, soft, like j, as in.....	ğerm	ph, like f, as in.....	phrase, photo
s, sharp, as in.....	this, test	qu, like kw, as in.....	queen, quill
s, like z, as in.....	wisdom, eggs	wh, like hw, as in.....	wheat, whip

UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA

# Kimball's Business Speller

“There is no credit in being a good speller,  
but very much discredit in being a poor one.”

## LESSON 1

### MISCELLANEOUS

**a bil' i ty**, talent; power to perform.  
**ăe qui ēşče** (-wî ęss'), to comply; to accept tacitly.

**ă năl' o gÿ**, resemblance.

**ăr' ehî tëet**, one whose occupation is to form plans and designs of buildings.

**ear' ol**, a song of joy; to sing.

**eom' mis sâ ry**, an officer who provides food for troops.

**eon fës' sion**, act of confessing; avowal.

**dÿ' nă mîte**, a highly explosive compound.

**fröl' ie**, a prank; a merrymaking.

**hön' or** (ön'-ĕr), veneration; a nice sense of right; mark of respect.

**in dîf' fér ent**, having no interest.

**in hër' it**, to receive as an heir.

**in tër' ro gâte**, to put questions to.

**li' brâ ry**, a collection of, or a place for, books.

**păl' à tă ble**, agreeable to the taste.  
**pôl' i ties**, science of government; party intrigues.

**pôr' tie o**, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.

**pû sil län' i mous**, cowardly; mean; timid.

**răb' bet**, groove in edge of a board.

**rës' ēr voir** (-vwor), a receptacle for liquid or gas.

**sÿl' vân**, forest-like.

**tăc' it**, implied; inferred.

**thôr' ôugh** (thûr' o), searching; perfect.

**tre mën' doüs**, dreadful; awe-inspiring.

**wom' an** (wôom'an), an adult female person (*pl.* women).

(1)

## LESSON 2

## MISCELLANEOUS

ā' ere, 160 square rods of land.	feign (fāñ), to pretend.
āg' ri cūl ture, the art of cultivating the ground; farming.	fe lē' i tÿ, bliss; well-founded happiness.
ār' ā ble, fit for plowing or tillage.	hÿmn, a song of praise.
bär' räcks, a set of buildings for lodging soldiers.	id' i öt, a fool; a term of reproach.
bör' öugh (bür' o), an incorporated village or town.	in cī dēn' tal ly, casually.
cäv' i ty, a hollow place.	in tēl lēe' tu al, mental; characterized by intelligence.
dis eōur' te ous (-kñr-), impolite; rude.	ly' ing, reclining; telling a falsehood.
dis erē' tion, prudence; liberty to act.	mäize, Indian corn.
dis sén' sion, angry disagreement.	re cīte', to tell over; narrate.
ex cēp' tion, an objection; the act of excluding.	sew (so), to stitch.
ex eūs' ā ble, pardonable.	ve rān' dā, an open portico adjoining outer door.
fäm' īne, general dearth.	vēs' ti bûle, an antechamber next the entrance of a building.
	wig' wäm, an Indian hut or cabin.

## LESSON 3

## ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS

Remember that everywhere the business man is *seeking* for efficient and reliable workmen, and they are the ones who are quickly advanced in place and salary.

āc' count' ant, one who is skilled in, keeps or adjusts, accounts.	ēap' i tal, money or property employed in trade, manufactures, etc.
āp präis' er, one who fixes the value of goods or estates.	ēr tif' i ate, a written voucher attesting to some fact.
ās'sets, entire property belonging or due to a person, corporation, or estate.	count' ing-house, office of a merchant, or business house, where accounts are kept.
au' dít, to examine and adjust accounts; as, to <i>audit</i> the accounts of a treasurer.	eröd' it ör, one to whom a debt is due.
	dëb' it, to charge with debt; an entry on the debtor side of an account.

✓ <i>dēbt'or</i> , one who owes a debt.	<i>re cēipt' (-sēet')</i> , acknowledgment of money paid.
✓ <i>dēf' i cit</i> , a falling short; a lack.	
✓ <i>in' ven tō ry</i> , an itemized list of goods or valuables.	<i>re sōurce'</i> , funds; available means of any kind.
✓ <i>in' voice</i> , a written list of goods shipped or received.	<i>rēv' e nūe</i> , return from an investment; income.
<i>jōur' nal</i> , an account book containing a condensation of daily entries, etc.	<i>sēt' tle ment</i> , adjusting of accounts.
<i>lēdg' er</i> , the final book of entry in business transactions.	<i>sōl' ven cēy</i> , ability to pay all debts.
✓ <i>li a bil' i ties</i> , debts; the sum of one's pecuniary obligations.	<i>sum' ma ry</i> , an abridged account; brief.
✓ <i>mōn' eys</i> , the lawful currency of a nation.	<i>sūr' plus</i> , excess; more than enough.
	<i>vouch' er</i> , a document which vouches to the truth of an account, etc.; one who vouches.

## LESSON 4

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The forming of the dictionary habit in a student is one of the most valuable things that a school can do for him."

✓ <i>är' chives</i> , a depository for public records, documents, etc.	<i>fūne' tion</i> , specific power; the performing of any duty, office or calling.
✓ <i>ät' ti tüde</i> , posture; position.	<i>il lü's' trāte</i> , to make clear by means of figures, examples, etc.
<i>blüdg' eon</i> , a short, thick club.	
✓ <i>ea thē' dral</i> , the head church in a diocese.	<i>māl' ige</i> , ill-will; active malevolence.
✓ <i>colli' sion</i> , coming together violently.	<i>niche (nich)</i> , a shell-like recess in a wall for a statue, bust, etc.
✓ <i>de lir' i um</i> , a wandering of the mind.	<i>pär quēt' (-kay')</i> , the main floor of a theater.
✓ <i>diph' thong</i> , a union of two vowels in one syllable.	<i>pho nōg' rā phy</i> , shorthand writing.
✓ <i>fäl' low</i> , uncultivated; plowed but not sown.	<i>pro træt'</i> , to lengthen; to prolong.
✓ <i>for bear' ance</i> , patient toleration of offences.	<i>rū' ti cātē</i> , to live or dwell in the country.
✓ <i>for' ti fy</i> , to strengthen; to confirm.	<i>süb mērge'</i> , to flood; to put under water.

süb' sti tüte, to put in the place of	ün däunt' ed, fearless.
another.	vē' hē mēnqe, force; impetuosity.
✓sým' bol, a type; emblem.	vi çin' i ty, nearness; adjacent terri-
✓trív' i al, of little importance.	tory.

## LESSON 5

## DICTATION EXERCISE

The teacher may illustrate the further use of these rules by giving the pupils additional words.

Drop final *e* before appending *ing*, *er*, *est*, but retain it before *able*, *ous*, and suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *care*, *caring*; *eye*, *eying*; *tithe*, *tithing*; *clothe*, *clothing*; *peace*, *peaceable*; *courage*, *courageous*; *agree*, *agreeable*; *free*, *freer*, *freest*, *freeing*; *mile*, *mileage*; *acre*, *acreage*; *move*, *movement*.

Exception 1.—*Hoe*, *toe*, *shoe*; *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge* and *tinge* retain *e* before *ing*.

Exception 2.—Before adding a suffix, drop *e* from *due*, *awe*, *true*, *whole*, *nurse*, *accrue*, *wise*, *abridge*, *argue*, *acknowledge*, *judge*, *lodge*, and from *able*, *able*, *noble*, and other words ending in *le*.

Put *ie* for *y* before *s*, *d*, *r* or *st*, and *i* for *y* before *al*; as, *cry*, *cried*, *crier*, *criest*; *fly*, *flier*, *fliest*; *try*, *tried*, *trier*, *triest*, *trial*.

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

eying	route	peaceable	except
sylvan	root	freer	effected
abridge	springe	accept	affected

## LESSON 6

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

"What stubbing, plowing, digging and harrowing are to land—thinking, reflecting and examining are to the mind."

chilled (child), hardened, said of cast- iron; as, <i>chilled</i> plows.	fér' tǐ li zer, an implement for sow- ing fertilizing preparations.
eōl' ter, a knife or cutter, attached to the beam of a plow.	här' row, an implement for breaking or smoothing land.
eōl' tǐ vā tōr, an implement to loosen the ground and kill the weeds.	här' věst er, a machine for cutting and gathering grain.
drill, an implement for making holes in the ground and sowing grain.	hělve, an ax handle.
	hōe, a tool for digging, weeding, etc.

ím' ple ment, an instrument; tool or utensil.	siekle, a reaping instrument for hand-use.
lōad' er, an implement for loading hay, etc.	snāth, the handle of a scythe.
mow' er (mō-), a machine for cutting grass, etc.	sūlk' y-rāke, a rake drawn by horses, having a seat for a driver.
phōs' phate, a salt of phosphoric acid used for fertilizing.	swāth (swōth), the whole sweep cut by a scythe or mowing machine.
plow, an implement for turning or breaking up the soil.	tēd' der, an implement that spreads and turns newly-mown hay.
rēap' er, a machine for cutting grain.	thrāsh' ing-ma chīne', a machine for separating grain from straw.
scythe, an instrument for mowing grass, etc., by hand.	wēed' er, a tool for freeing the soil from weeds.
sēed' er, an implement which sows or plants seeds.	whēel' bār row, a one-wheeled hand-carriage.

## LESSON 7

## MISCELLANEOUS

ăg' i tāte, to rouse; to stir up.	eu' po lá, a roof having a rounded form.
ăn ní vēr' sa rȳ, a day annually celebrated.	dis bē liēf', the act of disbelieving.
ăp prōx' i mate, to bring or come near to.	ē quā' tōr, an imaginary great circle around the earth.
boy' eōt, to withhold trade.	ĕx' eā vāte, to hollow out.
bul' wark (-würk), a defensive wall.	fil' ial (-yal), befitting a child.
eam pālgn', (-pāne'), the time an army keeps the field; any organized political, social or commercial contest.	fōs' sil, antiquated; petrified vegetable or animal matter.
el't i zen, a townsman.	gēn til' i ty, good breeding; refinement of manners.
eon' sūm mātē (or eōn sūm'-), to bring to completion.	guid' ançe, direction; a leading.
eo te riē' (-rē'), a clique; a social or literary circle.	hāugh' ty, proud and disdainful; arrogant.
erē' mātē, to burn.	hōr' tī eūl ture, cultivation of a garden or orchard.
	hū māne', merciful; kind.

ir' ri gāte, to water, as land.  
kins' fōlk, relatives; kindred.

rīnd, bark; peel; skin; outer coat.  
wīt' ti čigm, a witty saying.

## Words having "ei."

ceiling	deceit	leisure	conceive
neither	conceit	receipt	seine
perceive	seize	either	weird

## LESSON 8

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

āb' stī nēnče, abstaining; self-denial.	fāb' ū loūs, not real; incredible.
in dūl' gēnče, gratification.	gū thēn' tie, genuine; true; credible.
ād mō nī tion, reproof; warning.	fi' nal, last; decisive.
āp prōv' al, commendation; sanction.	in cīp' i ent, initial; commencing.
ā vid' i ty, eagerness; eager relish.	flēx' i ble, easily bent; pliable.
āp' ā thy, indifference; unconcern.	toūgh, firm; inelastic; hard.
brēv' i ty, conciseness; shortness.	jū dī' cious, wise; prudent.
ex tēn' sion, protraction; elongation.	im prū' dent, indiscreet; impolitic.
eo' pī ous, plentiful; abundant.	out rā' geous (-jūs), atrocious.
de fi' cient, lacking; imperfect.	jūs' ti fi ā ble, excusable; defensible.
ēom mō' di ous, large; spacious.	stēr' ile, barren; unproductive.
in eōn vē' nient, unfit; ill-contrived.	fēr' tile, fruitful; rich.

## LESSON 9

## ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

āq' ue dūet, an artificial channel for conveying water.	bāl' eo ny, a projecting gallery from the wall of a building.
ārch, a curved or vaulted structure to support weight above an opening.	bāl' us trāde, a row of balusters, topped by a rail.
āwn' ing, a roof-like cover, usually of canvas.	bāp' tis trȳ, part of a church contain- ing a font for baptismal services.

băt' tie ment, a notched parapet or wall; a breastwork.	Co rīn' thi an, a style of architecture invented by the Greeks.
bēl' frý, a bell tower.	éor' ri dor, a gallery or passageway in a building.
bræk' et, a decorative projection, or support attached to a wall or pier.	Dör' ie, the oldest and simplest style of Grecian architecture.
büt' tress, a projecting support to the outside of a wall or arch.	dôr' mer, an upright window in the roof of a house.
çinque' foil (síng'-), a five-leaved rosette used in windows, panels, etc.	draughts' man, (drafts'-) one who draws or makes plans.
çlear-stō' ry, upper story of the nave of a church.	es eütch' eon, (-ün) a shield around a keyhole.
cléat, a strip of wood or iron.	fă çäde', the front of a building.
cöl on näde', a series of columns at certain distances from each other.	Göth' ie, a style of architecture, with pointed arches, steep roofs, etc.
cöl' umn, a kind of pillar.	I ön' ie, a style of architecture which has a capital with a spiral scroll.

LESSON 10

**ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING**

jămb, side piece of a fire-place, door, or window.	pă gō' dă, an oriental idol, temple, or coin.
kēy' stone, the middle stone of an arch.	pă vîl' ion, a covering; a canopy.
lăt' tîce, a kind of network of cross-bars.	pĕd' es tal, the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc.
lin' tĕl, upper horizontal part of a door-frame, etc.	pĕnd' ant, a hanging ornament on roof, ceiling, etc.
măñ' tel, finish round a fireplace; a shelf above a fireplace.	pĭ az' ză, an arcaded and roofed gallery; a veranda.
Mō rësque' (-rësk'), a style of architecture or decoration; Moorish.	pîr, a projecting wharf; a support.
môr' tîse, an opening or cut to receive a tenon.	pil' lar, a column; a pier.
năvē, body of a church; hub.	pôrte eo çhêre' (pôrt kô shâr'), a covered carriage entrance attached to a house.
new' el, an upright post at the bottom of a staircase.	stâirs, a series of steps.
	trä' çer ý, ornamental work in architecture.

trēl' lis, a structure of light crossbars.  
trēs'tle, framework for a bridge, etc.

Tüs' eān, a style of architecture.

vāult'ed, an arched roof; concave.

vi' à dñet, a bridge, with arches,  
across a valley or river.

wāin' seōt, paneled boards on the  
walls of a room.

## LESSON 11

### MISCELLANEOUS

The best way of all to have time is to have the habit of regular work, not to work by fits and starts, but in definite hours of the day, and to work six days in the week—not five, and not seven.

āb ēr rā' tion, a wandering of the  
mind; partial insanity.

brēadth, width.

ēom' et, a star with a nebulous train  
or tail.

dēs' uē tūde (-we-), dis use; discon-  
tinuance of practice, etc.

e mān' ci pāte, to set free.

fleēce, to defraud; the wool of one  
sheep.

gāl' ler y, a kind of platform with  
seats on brackets or columns.

hōr' rōr, excessive fear; dread; ter-  
ror.

hÿp' no tigm, an artificial sleep.

īn' fi nīte, unlimited; complete and  
absolute.

mīs' chīef, harm; trouble.

ōp' po site, contrary; adverse; facing.

pa lā' tial, like a palace; magnificent.

plā teau' (-tō'), a broad, level, ele-  
vated area of land.

prōd' i īy, a wonder; any surprising  
thing.

pshāw (shāw), an exclamation of con-  
tempt.

pul' pit, a desk to preach or speak  
from.

rān' dōm, course without definite  
direction; left to chance.

squēak, to creak.

suā' gion, the act of persuading.

sūs pī' cion, distrust; to suspect.

sÿn' the sis, composition; a putting  
together.

trough (trāwf), a long hollow vessel.

tūr' ret, a small tower.

vā' rÿ, to change.

What is the difference between:

university and college

map and chart

opera and theater

noted and notorious

romance and novel

vacillate and oscillate

## LESSON 12

## BANKS AND BANKING

"He who is false to the present duty, breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the effect when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled."

æ c̄ept', to receive; to promise to pay.	d̄i r̄eet' or, an officer of a company or corporation.
æ c̄ept' ănce, an accepted bill of exchange; a draft.	d̄ol' lar, a silver or gold coin; 100 cents.
būl' lion, uncoined gold or silver in the mass.	ex chānge', barter; settling accounts without the intervention of money.
ĕan' ălled, destroyed or effaced.	fōr' eign, belonging to another state or country; remote.
ĕash ier', a bank official; one who has charge of money.	ĭn' t̄er est, sum paid for the use of money; to engage.
chēek, an order upon a bank to pay money as therein named.	lōan, money lent at interest; a lending.
elēar' ing-house, a place where banks make exchange of drafts and checks, and settle balances.	re dēem' à ble, payable; capable of being redeemed.
ĕol lēc' tions, notes or bills to be collected.	re mit' tānce, sending money, bills, etc., to a distant place.
ĕom mēr' cial, of or pertaining to commerce or trade.	re new' al, an extension; renovation.
ĕoun' ter felt (-fit), to imitate; to forge; an impostor.	se eū' ri ty, protection; surety; pledge.
ĕur' ren c̄y, accepted medium of exchange; general circulation.	spē' cie (-shī), coin, or metallic money.
de pr̄e' c̄i ăte (-shi ăte), lower; to fall in value.	tēll' er, an officer who receives money and pays out same on checks.
	with drăwn', taken back or away; drawn out.

## LESSON 13

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

How beautiful this night! the balmiest<sup>1</sup> sigh,  
Which vernal<sup>2</sup> zephyrs<sup>3</sup> breathe<sup>4</sup> in evening's ear,  
Were discord to the speaking quietude<sup>5</sup>  
That wraps this moveless<sup>6</sup> scene. Heaven's ebon<sup>7</sup> vault,

Studded with stars unutterably <sup>8</sup> bright,  
 Through which the moon's unclouded <sup>9</sup> grandeur <sup>10</sup> rolls, .  
 Seems like a canopy <sup>11</sup> which love has spread  
 To curtain her sleeping world. Yon <sup>12</sup> gentle hills,  
 Robed in a garment of untrodden <sup>13</sup> snow;  
 Yon darksome <sup>14</sup> rocks, whence icicles <sup>15</sup> depend,  
 So stainless <sup>16</sup> that their white and glittering <sup>17</sup> spires  
 Tinge <sup>18</sup> not the moon's pure beam; yon castled steep,  
 Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn <sup>19</sup> tower  
 So idly that rapt fancy deemeth it  
 A metaphor <sup>20</sup> of peace; — all form a scene  
 Where musing <sup>21</sup> solitude <sup>22</sup> might love to lift  
 Her soul above this sphere <sup>23</sup> of earthliness; <sup>24</sup>  
 Where silence, undisturbed, <sup>25</sup> might watch alone,  
 So cold, so bright, so still.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

## LESSON I4

### BICYCLES

**ball'-bear ing**, having bearings which run on steel balls.

**bí' cý ele**, a two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet.

**bräke**, attachment to retard motion.

**bräze**, to solder with hard solder.

**éase'-härd ened** (-nd), having the outside hardened.

**cháin' lëss**, having no chain.

**éush' ion**, a variety of tire.

**éy elöm' eter**, an instrument for measuring distance traveled by a wheel.

**fork'-head**, the shank of the front fork of a bicycle.

**géar**, the working parts of a machine in distinction from its framework.

**gráph' íte**, plumbago or blacklead, used as a lubricant.

**hän' dle-bär**, that part of a bicycle that supports the hands and serves as a steering-gear.

**händ' i eap**, a time or distance setback.

**län' térn**, case for a light.

**lù' bri eät ing**, tending to make smooth running.

**pëd' al**, the part to which the foot imparts motion.

**pneü mäť' ie**, an inflatable, hollow tire.

**säd' dle**, a seat for a rider.

**safe' ty**, a bicycle having wheels of nearly equal size.

spōke, one of the small bars or rods connecting the hub and the rim of a wheel.	tān' gent, referring to spokes crossing each other.
sprōck' ēt, one of the projections on the sprocket-wheel on which the chain runs.	tire, the outer rim of a wheel.
	tri' cý ele, a three-wheeled vehicle.

## LESSON 15

## REVIEW

creditor	fertilize	machine	aqueduct
debtor	indifferent	approximate	colonnade
deficit	discretion	boycott	corridor
liabilities	discourteous	guidance	mantel
receipt	undaunted	irrigate	gallery
resource	forbearance	ceiling	acceptance
revenue	illustrate	seize	cancelled
summary	excusable	indulgence	cashier
parquet	collision	brevity	redeemable
vicinity	vicinity	convenient	specie
agreeable	tacit	incipient	remittance
implement	interrogate	outrageous	reservoir
	veranda	flexible	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

dying	efficacy	coterie	approximate
taunt	delicacy	incidentally	malice

## LESSON 16

## MISCELLANEOUS

a mē' nā ble, responsible; liable to give account.	cōp' y ist, one who copies.
āp' er ture, an opening; a hole.	děl' i ēā cý, daintiness; fineness.
blās phēme', to speak impiously.	făsh' ion, to shape; the prevailing style, especially of dress.
brēathē, to respire.	güt' tür al, belonging to, or formed in, the throat.
eōm' rāde, an associate; a companion; a mate.	hīd' e ous, horrid; dreadful to behold.

in <b>stall'</b> , to establish; to place in an office, rank, or order.	<b>pēr' fi dȳ</b> , treachery; violation of faith.
in <b>sūr rē' tion</b> , rebellion.	<b>rār' i ty</b> , thinness; scarcity.
<b>loī' ter</b> , to linger; to lag.	<b>rēe og nī' tion</b> , the act of knowing again; notice.
<b>mār' tȳr</b> , one who suffers death for a principle or belief.	<b>ry' di mēnt</b> , the first step; first principle.
me <b>rīd' i an</b> , midday; an imaginary circle which the sun crosses at noon.	<b>scāb' bard</b> , a sheath; a case for a sword or dagger.
<b>nāv' i gāte</b> , to sail over; to direct.	<b>sūb' stançē</b> , matter; estate.
<b>nūm' skull</b> , a dolt; a dunce.	<b>tāl' ent</b> , gift; ability.
<b>pār' a dise</b> , a place of bliss.	

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

gate, gait	strait, straight	vice, vise	poll, pole
earn, urn	core, corps	bass, base	hew, hue
ate, eight	pray, prey	herd, heard	rest, wrest

## LESSON 17

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY

<b>āl' bum</b> , a blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, etc.	<b>dīe' tion a ry</b> , a book giving the words of a language and their definitions.
<b>āp pēn' dix</b> , a supplement at the end of a book.	<b>di rēt' o ry</b> , an address book; a book of directions.
<b>elās' sie al</b> , pertaining to ancient Greek and Roman literature and art.	<b>en qȳ elo pē' di à</b> , a comprehensive summary of knowledge.
<b>ēōp' y ing-press</b> , a machine for taking by pressure an exact copy of letters, etc.	<b>ē rās' er</b> , a sharp instrument or piece of rubber for erasing writings, drawings, etc.
<b>ēōp' y right</b> , exclusive right to publish a book, chart, etc.	<b>ēn' vel ūpē</b> , a wrapper; a paper case for mailing letters, etc.
<b>erāy' on</b> , a stick of chalk or other substance for drawing or writing.	<b>gāz ēt tēer'</b> , a descriptive list of anything; a geographical dictionary.
<b>di' a ry</b> , a book for daily record.	<b>glōs' sā rȳ</b> , a dictionary of peculiar words.

hĕe' to grăph, a contrivance for multiple copying.	psălm (sōm), a sacred song, especially one of the hymns by David and others.
hÿm' nal, a book of hymns.	quïre, twenty-four sheets of paper.
mĕm o răñ' dum, a record to help the memory.	scăle, a machine for weighing, generally used in the plural (scăles).
mū' cī lage, an adhesive substance.	spin' dle, a slender rod or pin for filing business papers.
pĕn' cīl, an instrument for writing and drawing; a brush.	völ' ume, written or printed sheets bound together.
prĕf' ače, a brief preliminary explanation; introductory writing.	

## Supplementary.

sponge-cups	postal-scales	check-cancelers	envelope-moisteners
notarial seals	carbon-paper	wrapping-paper	drawing-pencils
letter-files	mimeograph	gummed-labels	pencil-sharpeners
fountain-pens	indelible ink	letter-openers	mailing-envelopes

## LESSON 18

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ĕx haust' ive, thorough; complete.	fă cē' tious, jocular; humorous.
su pĕr fi' cial, shallow; cursory.	sē' ri ous, solemn; matter-of-fact.
a bū' sive, rude; harsh.	făs tăd' i ous, overnice; hard to please.
re spĕet' ful, kind; attentive.	ün eōn cērned', indifferent; careless.
aux il' ia rÿ, aiding; helping.	ăp' pli eă ble, relevant; fitting.
su pĕr' flu ous, useless; cumbersome.	in ăp prō' pri ate, unsuitable; unfit.
be hăv' ior, demeanor; conduct.	pre pōs' tēr ous, absurd; ridiculous.
mis de mēan' őr, evil conduct.	rēa' son à ble, rational; judicious.
eoñr' te sÿ ( eñr'-), civility.	sín' gū lar, strange; unusual.
ăr' ro gançe, disdain; haughtiness.	eñs' tōm a ry, conventional; regular.
dū' tì ful, submissive; obedient.	thräl' dōm, servitude; slavery.
dís o bē' di ent, refusing to obey.	in de pĕnd' ençe, freedom; liberty.

Give the opposite of :

long	slow	much	brave	common
noisy	light	many	sharp	famous

## LESSON 19

## MISCELLANEOUS

as cer tāin', to find out with cer-	gā' ble, the vertical, triangular end
tainty.	of a building.
aye (i), an affirmative vote; yes; as-	grān' ā ry, a store-house for grain.
sent.	in erēd' ī ble, beyond or difficult of
bāde, ordered; directed.	belief.
be guile', to mislead; delude.	in tēr rūpt', to break in upon; to stop.
bōu' doir (bōō' dwor), a lady's pri-	lēague, to unite; an alliance; three
ivate room.	miles.
ēpū' tious, prudent; careful.	mīs in tēr' prēt, to interpret wrongly.
ēōn' sus, an official enumeration of	re spōnse', an answer or reply.
inhabitants.	sī mūl tā' ne ous, at the same time.
ēōm pre hēn' sī ble, that may be eas-	sōu ve nīr' (sōō ve nēr'), a keepsake.
ily comprehended.	suf fice' (-fīz'), to be sufficient; to
erē' dēnce, belief based on other evi-	satisfy.
dence than personal knowledge.	tāb' er nā ele, a tent; a temporary
flā' grant, notorious; enormous.	habitation; a place for worship.
fūr' nī ture, movable goods, as chairs,	tēm' po ral, not spiritual nor lasting;
tables, etc.; equipment.	secular; transitory.
fūr' row, a groove made in the earth	trān' sient, brief; passing; not regu-
with a plow.	lar or permanent.

## Words having "ie."

grieve	believe	achieve	tierce	pier	priest
chief	fief	brief	retrieve	shriek	shield
fierce	fiend	besiege	siege	wield	tier
mien	pierce	liege	yield	relief	review

## LESSON 20

## BOOTS AND SHOES

bāl mōr' al, a kind of stout walking	eōn' gress, shoes having elastic
shoe, laced in front.	sides.
blū' eher (-kēr), a kind of half boot,	eoun' ter, the back leather or heel
so named from Gen. Blucher.	part of a boot.

ēyē' let, a small hole for passage of a lace.	rüb' bers, overshoes made of India rubber.
gāi' ter, a kind of shoe, chiefly of cloth, covering the ankle.	rüs' sēt, a shoe of a reddish brown or tan color.
gōat' skīn, leather made from the skin of a goat.	sān' dal, a kind of shoe with the sole strapped to the foot.
grāin' ing, a process in dressing leather, imitating morocco, etc.	shānk the part of the sole of a shoe beneath the instep.
hēel, lower back part of a shoe.	size, a relative measure of dimension, as for boots and shoes.
in' stēp, the arched middle portion of the foot.	slip' per, a kind of light shoe; a slip-shoe.
kīd, a leather made from the skin of a young goat, etc.	sōle, that part of the shoe upon which the wearer treads.
lāce, a string or cord for drawing and holding together parts of a shoe.	üp' per, the upper leather for a shoe.
mo rōe' eo, a fine kind of leather generally made from goatskin.	vāmp, that part of the shoe that is over the foot in front of the ankle seam.
ōx' ford, a kind of low shoe, laced on the instep.	wēlt, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole.
pāt' ent, leather having a finely varnished or lacquered surface.	

## LESSON 21

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Before honor<sup>1</sup> is humility,<sup>2</sup> and pride goes before a downfall.<sup>3</sup>

Industry<sup>4</sup> and economy,<sup>5</sup> patience<sup>6</sup> and perseverance,<sup>7</sup> are the qualities<sup>8</sup> which insure<sup>9</sup> success.

Honest or courageous<sup>10</sup> people have very little to say about either their courage or honesty. The sun has no need to boast of his brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.<sup>11</sup>

Great talents<sup>12</sup> for conversation<sup>13</sup> should be attended with great politeness.<sup>14</sup> He who eclipses<sup>15</sup> others owes them great civilities;<sup>16</sup> and whatever

a mistaken<sup>17</sup> vanity<sup>18</sup> may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

"If you ask me," says Zimmerman, "which is the real hereditary<sup>19</sup> sin of human nature, do you imagine<sup>20</sup> I shall answer—pride, or luxury,<sup>21</sup> or ambition,<sup>22</sup> or egotism?<sup>23</sup> No, I shall say indolence. Who conquers<sup>24</sup> indolence<sup>25</sup> will conquer all the rest."

## LESSON 22

### MISCELLANEOUS

ăp pli' ançé, apparatus; act of applying.	in ī' ti à tō ry (-ish-e-a-), introductory.
bi ög' rà phy, a written account of a person's life.	jūl' ēy, abounding in juice.
blind' föld, to cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.	kīln' dry (kil'-), to dry in a kiln.
Cäth' o lie, an adherent of the Roman Catholic church.	lăt' i tüde, distance north or south of the equator; extent.
chäp' läin, a clergyman of the army, navy, etc.	lëg' ènd (or lë'-), fable; a motto; a narrative based on tradition.
Chris tî än' i ty, the religion of Jesus Christ.	nô' tiçé à ble, conspicuous; worthy of notice.
eō in çide', to agree; to concur.	Prôt' es tant, one who does not belong to the Roman Catholic or Greek Church.
däi' ry, a place where milk is kept.	re läpse', to return to a former state.
de möl' ish, to destroy; to ruin.	re mön' strate, to urge reasons against.
di äm' e ter, a straight line through the center of a circle or sphere.	rōu tîne', a round of duty.
en grōss', to absorb; to transcribe.	spêç i fÿ' ing, naming; mentioning.
ex ploit', a heroic deed; to put to use.	tér' ri to ry, a country; a region.
gew' gaw (gü-), a showy trifle.	till' à ble, capable of being tilled.

#### Homophonous words, what do they mean?

bow, bough	*tear, tier	loan, lone	medal, meddle
peel, peal	pour, pore	ark, arc	stile, style
rice, rise	pier, peer	seed, cede	peace, piece

## LESSON 23

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ā māss', to collect; to accumulate.	in tēg' ri ty, honesty; moral soundness.
bār' gain, agreement; to barter.	měsh' od, a system; a regular order.
bā' sis, foundation; the first principle.	nāught, nothing; the character (0).
ēl' eu late, to reckon; to compute.	nīne' ti ēth, next after eighty-ninth.
ēi' pher, a character (0) which alone expresses nothing.	ōp' er ā tōr, a speculator; one who operates; one in control of, as, a mine <i>operator</i> .
ēom mōd' i ty, goods, wares, etc.	pār' qel, a part; a package.
dēm' on strate, to make evident or plain.	pro pōr' tion, equal share; symmetrical arrangement.
ēm ploy' ēe, one in the service of another.	pro pri' e tōr, an owner.
ēm pō' ri ūm, a place of trade; a market-place; commercial center.	pros' pēr ous, thriving; making gain or increase.
fi nānče', income; revenue; science of managing money affairs.	pūr' chas ā ble, capable of being bought.
fin ān čiēr, one who is skilled in financial operations; a treasurer.	quād' rū ple, fourfold.
in dēm' ni fy, to secure against loss or damage.	rēk' on, to number; to compute; to suppose.
	sehēme, a system; a project.

## LESSON 24

## MISCELLANEOUS

The most difficult thing in the world to contend against is ignorance, and our own is the most troublesome of all.

gu' di enče, a hearing; assembly of hearers.	dis eōm mōde', to disturb; to put to trouble.
ēär' eass, the dead body of an animal.	fā' čial(-shal), of or pertaining to the face.
erēv' īče, a fissure; a crack.	fōre' hēad, the brow, or upper part of the face.
dāub, to besmear.	frā' eas, a brawl; a noisy quarrel.
de light' ful, pleasing.	
de spāir', loss of hope.	

grey' hound, a tall, slender hunting-dog.	Phil' ip pines (-pēns), insular possessions of the U. S., southeast of Asia.
in ēs' ti mā ble, priceless; that cannot be estimated.	prā'i rie, a large tract of natural meadow without trees.
in tōx' i ēste, to inebriate; to elate excessively.	pro fī' cien cy (-fish' en-), adeptness.
jū' ni pēr, an evergreen tree or shrub.	re vērse', to invert; to turn back.
kitch' ēn, a cook-room.	sēn' ti nel, a soldier on guard.
knäck (näck), skill; dexterity.	ūn' dū lāte, to vibrate; to move up and down as waves.
mēn äg' e rie, a place where animals are kept and trained; a collection of animals kept for exhibition.	un wār' rant ā ble, unjustifiable; improper.
	vā' por, fumes; steam; mist.

## LESSON 25

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ā bātē' ment, a deduction from a list- price or value.	ēx ām' ple, a sample, pattern or copy.
āe' ēū ra cy, exactness; correctness.	flē' tu āte, to waver; to cause to move as a wave; to be unsteady.
ā mount', sum total.	frāe' tion, a portion.
ās sēss', to fix the taxable value.	ma tū' ri ty, a becoming due; arrival of time fixed for payment.
as sēss' ment, an allotment of pay- ment; a tax; a sum levied.	ōw' ing, to be indebted; due.
as sēss' ā ble, liable to be taxed or as- sessed.	pāy' ā ble, suitable to be paid; now due.
bānk' rūpt cy, financial ruin; insolv- ency.	prō-rātē', to divide or distribute proportionately.
busi' ness (bīz' nēs), financial deal- ings; constant employment.	sēiz' ā ble (sēz' ā b'l), that may be taken possession of.
eon' trā band, unlawful; articles pro- hibited from being bought or sold.	sōl' vent, able or sufficient to pay all just debts.
eo-pārt' ner, a partner; an associate.	vā' can cy, emptiness; a place or post unfilled.
de fūjet', dead; deceased.	vēn' ture, an undertaking; a risk; a speculation.
de fī' ciēn cy, imperfection; in- adequacy; lack.	vēr' i fy, to prove to be true; to confirm; to substantiate.
dōe' ū ment, a manuscript conveying information; an official paper.	

## LESSON 26

## MISCELLANEOUS

Talent is something, but tact is everything. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the living touch.

äf fëet', to act upon; to feign.	mës' chïev oës, hurtful; inclined to mischief.
ëän' o py, a roof-like covering; an ornamental projection.	mï lï' tia (-lish' a), soldiery; citizens enrolled in an authorized military company.
de lib' er ate, to consider; to weigh in the mind; grave.	müs' mür, to mutter; to grumble.
ëf' fl eä çy, potency; power to produce.	Ni äg' à rå, a river between New York and Ontario.
ëp' i thët, an expression describing some quality or attribute.	o pïn' ion (-yun), view; idea.
ëre (air), before; sooner than.	quä drille', a square dance, or the music therefor.
ex clà mä' tion, a loud outcry; the mark (!).	quäd' rü ped, an animal having four feet.
fa tigue', weariness; to tire.	re büff', a sudden check.
fi' er y, ardent; pertaining to fire.	rëg' i ment, a body of troops, commanded by a colonel.
fore bôde', to foretell; to prophesy evil.	rïns, to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing.
ïm pü' nï ty, freedom from harm.	rough (rüf), not smooth; coarse.
in ëx hæust' i ble, unfailing; not to be exhausted.	tröp' ie al, pertaining to the tropics.
lü' nà tie, one mentally deranged.	

## LESSON 27

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ä chieve' ment, successful performance; accomplishment.	ëäp' i tal ist, one who has money for investment, or money invested.
äp präis' al, the act of placing a value on goods, etc.	chëat, to defraud; to swindle.
as süm'e', to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to suppose.	ëom bi nä' tion, an alliance; a union.
gue' tion, a sale to the highest bidder.	ëo-öp' er a tive, working together for joint benefit.

ēight' i eth, next after the seventy-ninth.	mū' tu al, shared alike; reciprocal.
frāud' ū lent, characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud.	pāy' er, one who pays.
hälve, to divide into two equal parts.	plā eärd', to make known by means of placards.
in sti tu' tion, an establishment or corporation.	pläe' ard, a poster.
im pōrt', to bring into one country from another.	prōmpt' ly, in a prompt manner.
mēas' ūre, estimated extent or limit.	re bāte', to make a discount from; a deduction.
mō nōp' o lÿ, the exclusive power, right or privilege of dealing in some article, or trading in some market.	sāl' à ble, capable of being sold.
	sāles' man, one who sells anything.
	trāf' fie, to buy or sell goods; to bargain; the amount of business done by common carriers.
	trāf' flek ing, trading; bargaining.

## LESSON 28

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.	
fäç' ile (fass'-), easy to do; pliant.	in fēr' nal, fiendish; diabolical.
dif' fi eült, hard to do; not easy.	an gēl' ie, divine; pure.
in jū' ri ous, hurtful; harmful.	rär' e fy, to make thin, or less dense.
ad vän tā' geoüs, profitable.	cön dēnse', to make more compact.
im pōr' tant, valuable; significant.	äd mít' tançe, entrance; admission.
im mà tē' ri al, unimportant; trifling.	ëx elü' sion, debarment; ejection.
pä thët' ie, full of pathos, or sadness.	beaü' ti fy, to embellish; adorn.
lū' dí erous, comic; droll.	de fäç' e, to disfigure; spoil.
sém' blançe, likeness; similitude.	de li' cious (-lsh' us), savory.
dis pär' i ty, inequality; difference.	näu' seous (-shus), unpalatable.
e nôr' mous, vast; immense.	här' ass, to vex; to tire; to worry.
di mîn' u tive, very small.	sööthe, to solace; to comfort.

Give synonyms of:

vacancy	vanquish	vulnerable	wedding	workman
vagrant	vivacious	wages	wizard	wreckage

## LESSON 29

## DICTATION EXERCISE

The teacher may illustrate the further use of these rules by giving the pupils additional words.

Put *y* for *ie* before *ing*, and *e* for *y* before *ous*; as, *die, dying; pity, piteous; duty, duteous; beauty, beauteous; plenty, plenteous; bounty, bounteous*.

The final consonant, if single, of words accented on the last syllable, is usually doubled when a suffix is added; as *acquit, acquitted, acquitting; annul, annulled, annulling; metal, bimetallism, bimetallic; control, controlled, controlling; commit, committed, committing; begin, beginning; enrol, enrolled, enrolling; medal, medallion*.

When the accent is thrown backward or forward, the final consonant is not doubled; as, *confer, conference; refer, reference; equal, equality; prefer, preferable*.

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

annul	bimetallism	duteous	conference
acquitting	bounteous	plenteous	preferable

## LESSON 30

## REVIEW

delicacy	independence	initiatory	accuracy
fashion	famous	specifying	assessable
martyr	census	mentioning	business
rudiment	credence	routine	solvent
directory	incredible	bargain	exhaustible
memorandum	simultaneous	commodity	fraudulent
indelible	believe	financier	salable
superficial	morocco	parcel	immaterial
auxiliary	perseverance	scheme	ludicrous
courtesy	courageous	despair	condense
impertinent	civilities	inestimable	inference
applicable	egotism	Philippines	controlled
	indolence	proficiency	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

verify	maximum	disseminate	deficit
palpable	dyeing	rite	hackneyed

## LESSON 31

## MISCELLANEOUS

af fee tā' tion, a false display.	i dōl' à try, worship of idols.
ēp size', to overturn.	mā' ni āe, one violently insane.
chāl' lēngé, to defy; to object to.	mīn' strōl, a traveling musician or gleeman.
cōn cēal', to secrete; to hide.	pēr tāin', to have relation or reference to.
'dēs per ā' dō, a man of desperate character.	pi' e tÿ, reverence for God.
dis syl' lā ble, a word of two syllables.	pūr sū' ançé, the act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after.
en hānce', to make higher or greater in degree.	rēs' eue, to deliver; to set free.
en dūr' ançé, ability to bear; to withstand.	sär' easm, a taunt; a cutting jest.
ēr rō' nē ous, incorrect; false.	tēch' nie al, relating to any art, science, or business.
e vā' sion, the act of avoiding or eluding.	trēa' tise, an essay; a discourse.
ex cēpt', to exclude.	Vē sū' vī ūs, a volcano in south Italy.
ex ḥō' er āte, to relieve from blame.	vōl un tēer', one who gives service of his own free will; to offer.
fi' nite, bounded; limited.	

## Homophonous words.—what do they mean?

grown, groan	forth, fourth	quire, choir	mean, mien
bridle, bridal	auger, augur	beach, beech	shear, sheer
steak, stake	moan, mown	bread, bred	brake, break

## LESSON 32

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

āe erūe', to increase naturally, as money at interest.	ār rēars', behind in payments.
āe eū' mu lāte, to increase greatly; to heap together.	ās sēss' ment, a sum levied.
ān' nu al, yearly.	ās sō ci ā' tion, a union of persons; a society; union.
āp' pli eant, a petitioner; one who applies.	ēō-ōp' er a tive, working together for joint benefit.
	dis būrse'ment, paying out.

dis trīb' ute, to allot; to divide among several.	or gān ī zā' tion, a systematic arrangement for use or action.
div' ɪ dend, a distributive sum, share, or percentage.	pēn' al tīes, fines; forfeitures.
earn' ɪ ngs, gains; money earned.	rēp' re sēnt' ə tīve, agent, deputy, or substitute; one who represents; showing a similarity; typical.
ex āet' ness, accuracy; nicety.	sēe' re ta ry, one employed to write letters, orders, etc.
fōr' fēt' (-fīt), to lose the right to.	sē' riēs, order; a succession of things.
in erēase', to grow; to multiply.	sūe eēs' sive, consecutive; one after another in regular order.
in stall' ment, part of a debt paid.	ūn fōr' tu nate, not successful; unlucky.
man' age ment, control; the act of managing.	
mil' li nēr y, articles made or sold by a milliner.	

## LESSON 33

## MISCELLANEOUS

ād' ə mānt, a very hard substance.	in' fi del, an atheist; an unbeliever.
əl rēad' y, previously.	li' ar, one who falsifies.
dis sī pā' tion, a dissolute course of life; the act of scattering.	mīs tē' ri ous, obscure; unexplained.
dū' pli cate, a counterpart; are production.	pān o rā' mā (or-rā' mā), a complete view; a continuous picture.
dī' ing, expiring.	pān' to mime, a dumb show; representing in mute actions.
dīe' ing, staining; art of coloring clothes.	pār' lançē, talk; speech.
ēe elē si ăs' tie al, of or pertaining to the church.	pēd' i grēe', lineage.
flīp' pant, trifling; talkative; shallow and impertinent.	pēr eūs' sion, act or effect of striking.
Grī brāl' tar, a strongly fortified rock belonging to Great Britain.	plān' et, a celestial body.
īg no rā' mus, an ignorant person.	pro pī' tious (-shūs), favorable.
in eo hēr' ent, loose; disconnected.	re mēm' brançē, a token; the act of calling to mind.
	sūb' ūrbs, the outer parts of a city.
	ūn wiēld' y, bulky; unmanageable.
	wrētch, a vile knave.

Write contractions for:

We will	He is	You have	We would	I would
You will	You are	We have	He would	I had
It will	She has	I am	She will	Thou art

## LESSON 34

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

"Good attention is the secret of good memory. It is like focusing a camera. When you have a good focus you have a good picture. A poor focus means a dim and indistinct picture."

ăg' ăgre ăgăte, whole amount.	ĕn' tĕr prîse, an undertaking.
ăv oir du poig' (-ĕr-), a system of weights for coarse commodities.	ĕq' uî tă bly, justly; impartially.
bo năñ' ză, a mine of wealth; anything yielding a large income.	fôr' ăger y, act of counterfeiting; thing counterfeited; fraudulently making or altering a writing.
elĕr' ie al, of or relating to a clerk or copyist, or to writing.	in ăt' i to ry (-ish'-e-a-), introductory.
em' mĕrçe, extended trade or traffic.	jûs' tîçe, just treatment; impartiality.
eon stît' u en çy, a following; a clientele.	lû' ere (-kĕr), profit; riches; gain in money or goods.
erĕ dĕn' tials, that which gives credit; testimonials.	nû mer ă' tion, act or art of numbering.
dĕf' al eă tor, a defaulter or embezzler.	pĕn' ni less, destitute of money; poor.
drăw' er, one who draws a bill of exchange.	prĕp ără' tion, readiness; act of preparing.
ĕcõn' o mize, to use frugally.	pûnet' u al, precise; prompt.
e lĕv' en, the sum of ten and one.	quân' tî ty, bulk; amount.
ĕm băr' rass ment, financial difficulty; perplexity.	rĕe' ti fÿ, to make right; to correct.
	wăr' rant, to make secure; to indemnify in case of loss.

## LESSON 35

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Words frequently misspelled.

be liëve', to credit; to accept by faith.	en eôre' (ĕn kore'), once more; again; a call for a repetition.
eăñ' dör, frankness; sincerity.	ex çĕl', to surpass in good deeds; to outdo.
çel' lar, a room under a house.	ex erës' çençe, a protuberance; an unnatural growth.
eom pĕl', to drive by force.	
dis miss', to send away.	
ĕd' ă ble, fit to be eaten.	

ex pēl', to eject; to drive out.	re liēve', to aid; to lessen; to display by contrast.
fiērçe, furious; violent.	sērv' lçe à ble, beneficial.
in eōn sîst' ent, contradictory; fickle.	shoe' ing, act of putting on shoes.
in dî vîg' i ble, that cannot be divided.	shriēk, to scream; to cry shrilly.
mis spêll', to spell incorrectly.	sim pliç' i ty, plainness; artlessness.
mqv' à ble, that which may be moved; not fixed or stationary.	un pâr' al lêled (lêld), unequalled; matchless.
piêrçe, to penetrate; to perforate.	wêird, unearthly; unnatural.
prae' ti eâ ble, that which can be done; feasible.	whêth' er, if; which of two; in case.

## LESSON 36

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

â dül ter a' tion, the act of mixing spurious articles with a genuine commodity.	ex pê' riênce, knowledge obtained by trial; test.
âp' po siite, very applicable; fit.	fif' têenth, next after fourteenth.
bûs' tle, agitation; to be very active.	fûn dâ mënt' al, elementary; important.
êom' pe tent, answering all requirements.	in dôrs' er, the person who indorses.
êom pe tî' tion, rivalry; strife for superiority; common endeavor for the same object.	in dûs' tri oûs, busy; not slothful or idle.
êon trôl', to govern; authority.	in vâl' id, void; null.
êon vêrt' i ble, capable of being changed.	mâm' mon, wealth; riches; also, the god of riches.
eoun' ter sign, to sign as a subordinate officer; a watchword.	niék' el, a coin; a bright silver-like metal.
dâl' ly, happening every day.	pe eün' ia ry (-yâ-), relating to money matters.
dis erêp' an çy, disagreement; variance.	re mân' der, balance; part left over.
dî vi' sion, a partition; separation.	stâ' ple, a commodity for which there is a steady demand.
ê lëe' tive, exerting the power of choice; dependent on choice.	sýs' têm à tize, to regulate; to reduce to a system.
	un dêr râte', to undervalue.

## LESSON 37

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Cover them over with beautiful flowers;  
 Deck them with garlands,<sup>1</sup> these brothers of ours;  
 Lying<sup>2</sup> so silent by night and by day,  
 Sleeping<sup>3</sup> the years of their manhood<sup>4</sup> away,—  
 Years they had marked<sup>5</sup> for the joys of the brave;  
 Years they must waste<sup>6</sup> in the sloth<sup>7</sup> of the grave.<sup>8</sup>  
 All the bright laurels<sup>9</sup> they fought<sup>10</sup> to make bloom<sup>11</sup>  
 Fell to the earth when they went to the tomb.<sup>12</sup>  
 Give them the meed<sup>13</sup> they have won<sup>14</sup> in the past;  
 Give them the honors their merits<sup>15</sup> forecast;<sup>16</sup>  
 Give them the chaplets<sup>17</sup> they won in the strife;<sup>18</sup>  
 Give them the laurels<sup>19</sup> they lost with their life.  
 Cover them over,—yes, cover them over,—  
 Parent<sup>20</sup> and husband<sup>21</sup> and brother<sup>22</sup> and lover;<sup>23</sup>  
 Crown in your heart these dead heroes<sup>24</sup> of ours,  
 And cover them over with beautiful<sup>25</sup> flowers.

—Carleton.

What is the difference between:

immigrant and emigrant	export and import
reputation and character	druggist and apothecary
talent and genius	art and science

## LESSON 38

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

rē' on cile, to reunite; to appease.	dis sät' is fæ' tion, displeasure.
āl' ien ate, to estrange; to separate.	eon tĕnt' ment, content; satisfaction.
rā' tion al, sensible; reasonable.	dis sĕm' i năte, to diffuse; to scatter.
un rēa' son ā ble, exorbitant; absurd.	ăs sĕm' ble, to bring together.
erēd' u loūs, ready to believe.	hĕg' i tăte, to falter; to waver.
skĕp' tie al, doubting of everything.	ăd vănce', to proceed; to progress,

in <i>fū' ri āte</i> , to enrage.	nōv' īce, a beginner; a tyro.
păc' i fȳ, to calm,; to quiet.	ā děpt', one skilled; expert.
stūd' ied, designed; planned.	in dīf' fēr ēnce, apathy; unconcern.
extēm po rā' ne ous, unpremeditated.	pär ti āl' ī tȳ (-shāl-), special liking.
pro lōng', to lengthen; to draw out.	eōr rōde', to eat away, as with rust.
eūr tāll', to lessen; to contract.	re new', to restore; to make new.

Give the opposite of:

lag	careful	tough	ripe	smooth
sorry	narrow	sweet	late	crooked

## LESSON 39

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

A person might know the size of the largest city, the length of the longest river, etc., and yet not be educated. Education is a developing of the mind, and not a stuffing of the memory.

būl' le tīm, a public announcement of news.	pe tī' tion, a formal written request, addressed to those who have power to grant it; an entreaty.
eān' vass, to solicit; to discuss.	pōs sēss', to have as one's own; to hold; to control.
eon cērn', to interest; a firm and its business.	pri' or, preceding in order of time; before.
dām' age, injury; loss.	pūr' chase, to buy for a price.
dō' nōr, one who gives or bestows.	sēm ī-ān' nu al, half-yearly.
eighth, next after seventh.	sig' nā ture, one's name written by himself.
false' ly, erroneously.	spēe' u lāte, to buy expecting gain; to consider.
fif' ti eth, next after forty-ninth.	sū pēr scribe', to inscribe with a name or address.
frān' chīge, a certain right or privilege granted by a government to individuals or corporations.	sýn' di cate, an association of capitalists formed for business purposes.
mān u fāe' ture, to make from raw material; to work into suitable forms for use.	trān scribe', to copy.
mātūre', ripe; full-grown; perfected, as a <i>mature</i> plan.	ul' ti mo, the last month preceding the present; as, on the 2d <i>ult.</i>
mōn' e ta ry, pertaining to money.	vāl' id, good; having legal force.
ōwn' ēr ship, exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.	

## LESSON 40

## MISCELLANEOUS

à eos' tie (or -kōōs'-), relating to hearing or sound.	häek' neyēd (-nēd), worn out; threadbare.
äp prō' pri ate, to take as one's own; to set apart; suitable.	hūr rāh', a shout of joy or encouragement.
browse (brouz), to feed upon twigs, grass, etc.; to nibble.	in hā lā' tion, an inhaling; what is inhaled.
Chāu tāu' qua (shā taw'-), a lake and resort in western New York.	im mōv' à ble, that cannot be moved.
cir eū' i tous, roundabout.	in ēl' e ġant, not elegant.
eōn erētē', to form into a mass.	mūl ti pliç' i ty, many; a large number.
eōn' erētē, a compound of gravel, cement, etc.; specific.	nōn' sēnse, that which is without sense; senseless behavior.
dif' fi dent, timid.	prēç' i piçē, a high, steep cliff.
dis erim' i nātē, to distinguish.	pre dōm' i nātē, to rule; to have superior power.
e mēr' gen çy, a sudden occurrence or condition, calling for immediate action.	rā vīne' (-vēn'), a deep gorge.
gāl' lōws, a frame for hanging criminals.	re li' gion, a system of faith and worship.
grān' deur (-yūr), imposing dignity or greatness.	squēal, to cry shrilly.
	un dē' vi à ting, unvarying; straightforward.

For "ear" training:

since	chance	dunce	ponderous
quince	temperance	ounce	nervous
dance	inference	scarce	ferocious

## LESSON 41

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

dis bürse', to pay out; spend.	in äe' eu ra çy, mistake; want of accuracy; fault; defect.
fōr' ti eth, next after thirty-ninth.	in eor rēet', inaccurate; containing faults.
hōn' est y, justice; trustiness.	
hō' ping, expectantly desirous.	

in děbt' ed, being in debt; under obligation.	rě om měnd', to commend to another's confidence; to place in a favorable light.
in věst' ment, amount invested; that in which money is invested.	rě' om pěnse, repayment; compensation.
lieū (lū), in place of.	shrewd (shrūd), artful; keen.
měr' ean tile, having to do with trade.	spěç' i men, a sample.
měl lion aire', a person worth a million or more.	stā' tion ěr ý, articles usually sold by a stationer, such as pens, paper, etc.
mo nöp' o list, one who monopolizes.	süb serip' tion, sum subscribed; attestation.
öp er ā' tion, action; agency.	sueçess' ful, prosperous; fortunate.
öp' u lençe, wealth; riches; affluence.	sýs' tem, regular order or method.
pā' tron, one who countenances or protects; benefactor.	väl' u à ble, having value; precious.
rā' ti o (rā' shi ö), proportion; rate.	

## LESSON 42

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

eǎl' um ný, slander; defamation.	če o nöm' ie al, frugal; saving.
eu' lo gý, praise; commendation.	ěx tráv' a gant, wasteful; prodigal.
nöx' ious, harmful; hurtful.	täunt, to jeer; to reproach.
běn e fi'cial, helpful; advantageous.	cěm' pli měnt, to praise; to flatter.
pū' ěr ile, childish; silly; weak.	än' nals, history; a record by years.
rěs' o lüte, manly; determined.	trá dí' tion, legend; knowledge orally.
al lě' giance, loyalty; devotion.	gěn' u lne, real; true; authentic.
dis loy' al tý, faithlessness; perfidy.	spū' ri ous, false; counterfeit.
äm bíg' u ous, obscure; doubtful.	fū' ri ous, raging; fierce; mad.
öb' vi o ous, evident; plain.	cälm, quiet; still; subdued.
ěg' o tigm, vanity; self-conceit.	döe' tríne, precept; belief.
möd' es tý, humility; reserve.	präe' tige, usage; performance.

Give the opposite of :

quiet	sad	sincere	hard	honest
handsome	guilty	distant	white	weak

## LESSON 43

## WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ăb' străet, used without reference to anything; synopsis.	nū' mer al, pertaining to number.
ăd vēr tige' ment, a public notice, especially a paid notice in some public print.	prōf' it à ble, useful; yielding profit or gain.
ăv' er age, medial sum or quantity; ordinary.	re çēive', to obtain by delivery.
cōm' pēn sāte, to indemnify; reward.	re li' à ble, trustworthy; worthy of dependence.
de nōm i nā' tion, title; a name.	rē mū nēr ă' tion, reward; compensation.
dis hōn' est, void of honesty.	re vēal', to disclose.
ē nū' mer ate, to count; to number.	sēize, to take hold of suddenly; to capture.
ē quiv' à lent, equal in worth or value.	shrink' age, reduction in bulk or dimensions.
grōss, twelve dozen; whole bulk.	sti' pend, settled pay or compensation for services.
in' te ăgral, an entire thing; whole.	tēs ti mō' ni al, a certificate of good character or conduct.
măx' i mūm, highest degree.	trāns ăe' tion, the doing of any business.
mēr' ęe na ry, governed by greediness of gain; serving for pay.	
mīn' i mūm, smallest quantity.	
nūl' li fy, to make void.	

## LESSON 44

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Our delegate<sup>1</sup> was placed in a very delicate<sup>2</sup> position. These dents<sup>3</sup> in the floor were made by a dense<sup>4</sup> mass of metal. His decease<sup>5</sup> was occasioned by a severe disease.<sup>6</sup> If we defer<sup>7</sup> the matter we may not again differ<sup>8</sup> so widely. I can put no dependence<sup>9</sup> in him nor any of his dependants.<sup>10</sup> The depositary<sup>11</sup> says there is no such book in the depository.<sup>12</sup> There were diverse<sup>13</sup> opinions concerning the success of the pearl divers.<sup>14</sup> I dissent<sup>15</sup> from you as to the descent<sup>16</sup> necessary. Devise<sup>17</sup> some device<sup>18</sup> for the banner. The eminent<sup>19</sup> man was in imminent<sup>20</sup> danger. His facundity<sup>21</sup> of speech is greater than the fecundity<sup>22</sup> of his imagination. It was so formerly,<sup>23</sup> before the new rules were formally<sup>24</sup> adopted. She made a courtesy<sup>25</sup> with true courtesy.<sup>26</sup> Sheathe<sup>27</sup> the sword in its shining sheath.<sup>28</sup>

## LESSON 45

## REVIEW

challenge	practicable	syndicate	incoherent
conceal	simplicity	Chautauqua	propitious
pursuance	control	diffident	mysterious
technical	competition	emergency	unwieldy
accrue	convertible	grandeur	commerce
assessment	pecuniary	religion	initiatory
forfeit	systematize	temperance	preparation
disbursement	laurels	disburse	rectify
installment	skeptical	accuracy	warrant
management	curtail	recommend	candor
apposite	indifference	resistance	compel
successive	concern	economical	expel
	possess	equivalent	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

margin	garlands	reciprocate	accept
forecast	eighth	subtle	shrewdly

## LESSON 46

## MISCELLANEOUS

ālms, charity.	flōür' ish, to thrive; to brandish.
av' à lānche, a sudden, irresistible descent of anything, as <i>avalanche</i> of snow and ice.	in de cí' sion, hesitation; failure to form a judgment.
bāit, a decoy; to give refreshment to.	i ö' tā, a small part; a letter of the Greek alphabet.
bēa' eon (bē' k'n), a signal light or fire.	jéop' ard y (jép'-), hazard; danger.
bív' ouāe (bív' wāk), to encamp temporarily.	knück' le, to yield; a finger-joint.
ehar' āe tēr, the nature of a person or thing; moral quality.	mäs quer āde' (-kēr-), a disguise; a sham.
ero chet' (-shā'), knitting with a hook.	pā trōl', a guard; to go the rounds, as a sentinel.
cýn' ie, a snarler; one who sneers at moral worth.	quar' ry, a stone pit; the object of the chase.
	rāg a mūf' fin, a vagabond.

re <i>ē</i> ōur̄s', resort, as for help.	sūb' tle (sūt' l), crafty; sly; hidden.
re splēn' dent, vividly bright.	sŷs tem āt' ie, methodical; orderly.
shēp' hērd, one who tends sheep.	vo rā' cious, ravenous; greedy.
stēn tō' ri an, loud-voiced.	yōn' der, at a distance.

Take a second glance at the following words:

parallel	accede	judgment	breadth
tongue	exceed	apology	height
expense	supersede	valleys	honorary

## LESSON 47

### CARPETS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Ax mīn' ster, an imitation of Turkish carpet, having thick and soft pile.	oil' elōth, cloth treated with oil or paint.
brūs' sels, a carpet made of worsted yarn and linen thread.	ō riēn' tal, pertaining to the orient or east; so-called rugs.
drūg' gēt, material used as covering for carpets.	păt' tern, figure or style of decoration; a sample.
ēm broid' er y, needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, etc.	pōr tiere' (pōr tyār'), a curtain hanging across a doorway.
fringe, an ornamental border; a margin.	re vērs' ī ble, capable of being reversed; having a pattern on both sides so that either may be used.
hēmp, a plant the fiber of which is used for making rope, coarse cloth, etc.	rūf' fled (ruf'l'd), drawn into puckers, plaits, or folds.
in' grāin, a kind of carpet dyed in the grain, or before manufacture.	tăp' es trȳ, a carpet, resembling the brussels, having a figure; a fabric employed for wall hangings.
lācē, a fabric, much used for curtains.	three'-plȳ, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together; threefold.
lām' bre quin (-bēr kīn), an ornamental drapery for mantels, etc.	tōr' chōn (-shōn), a kind of lace used for curtains, trimmings, etc.
lī nō' le um, a hard floor-cloth with water-proof surface and canvas backing.	vēl' vēt, a silk fabric, having a short, close nap of erect threads.
mătch' ing, bringing to a match, or equaling; fitting.	wēave, to unite intimately; to fabricate.
măt' ting, a straw carpet.	Wīl' tōn, a kind of carpet having an elastic velvety pile.
mō quëtte' (-kēt'), a carpet having a short velvety pile.	

## LESSON 48

MISCELLANEOUS

ā māze' ment, surprise; astonish- ment.	grō tēsque' (tesk'), uncouth; fan- tastic.
ā' pēx, the highest point; the summit.	il lū' mi nate, to light.
är' du ous, difficult.	im prōmp' tu, without study or prepa- ration.
ā' the īsm, disbelief in God.	in cēn' di a rȳ, an agitator; one who maliciously fires a building.
āu dā' ciouſ, bold; daring.	in eon cēiv' ā ble, beyond understand- ing.
bōwl' der (or bōul-), a large stone, or a mass of rock.	in sīn' u āte, to imply; to suggest.
elām' ūr, loud, repeated outcry.	lū' era tive, profitable; productive.
erēase, a line or mark of a fold.	mär' tial (-shal), military; warlike.
erim' gon, a deep red color.	pri vā tēr, an armed vessel licensed to take prizes.
de cī' sion, settlement; firmness.	sōl' i tude, a lonely life; seclusion.
de fi' änče, act of defying.	Spān' iard (-yērd), a native or natu- ralized citizen of Spain.
dīs eūs' sion, debate; disputation.	
dīs sīm' i lar, unlike.	
ex pe dī' tion, a journey for a definite purpose; an enterprise.	

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

vale, veil	sweet, suite	fair, fare	soar, sore
ton, tun	wave, waive	wear, ware	core, corps
waste, waist	serial, cereal	feet,feat	ode, owed

## LESSON 49

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

ām' bu lanče, a wagon or cart for conveying the wounded to a hospi- tal.	būck' bōard, a four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic body attached directly to the axletrees.
āx' le, shaft on which a wheel turns.	būg' gy, a light four-wheeled carriage.
bā rōučhe' (-rōōsh'), a two-seated, four-wheeled open carriage.	ēa lāsh', top of a carriage which can be thrown back; a carriage.
brough' am (brōōm), a light, close carriage, with seats inside.	ēoū pē' (kōō pā'), a four-wheeled, close carriage for two persons.

ěñt' ter, a small, one-horse sleigh.	stāñ' hōpe, a light carriage without a top.
dog' eart, a light, one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled.	sūr' rey, a two-seated pleasure carriage.
hăk, a public coach with two seats inside facing each other.	tăl' lÿ hō, a pleasure coach.
hăñ' sóm, a light, two-wheeled covered carriage with driver's seat elevated behind.	thills, the shafts of wagon or other carriage.
đm' ní bûs, a large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.	trück, a wagon for heavy draying.
phă' e ton, an open four-wheeled carriage.	vie tō' rí á, a kind of low, four-wheeled pleasure carriage for two persons.
rún' à bout, a light uncovered wagon.	wăg ón étte', a pleasure wagon with seats extended along the sides.
shăft, thill of a carriage.	whif' fle-tree, bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.
sleigh, a vehicle for traveling on snow.	

## LESSON 50

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

pōs' i tive, affirmative; definite.	ăp pēase', to quiet; to soothe.
nēg' à tive, indirect; denying.	in cĕnse', to enrage; to irritate.
dăs hōn' or a ble, shameful; base.	flōr' id, having a bright color.
rĕp' u tă ble, estimable; honorable.	păl' lid, pale; wan; lacking color.
im' i tă tion, a copy; a likeness.	pe nū' rí ous, sordid; parsimonious.
o rig' i nal, genuine; not copied.	lib' er al, free; ample; generous.
ex ist' ence, being; life.	in flū én' tial, having influence.
nōn én' tî tÿ, non-existence.	in éf fëet' ive, futile; useless.
pre ém' i nent, superior.	să gă' cious, shrewd; wise; sage.
săb' òr' di nate, subject; inferior.	stū' píd, dull; sluggish.
pre lim' i na ry, introductory.	lím mĕnse', huge; very large.
săb' se quent, following; succeeding.	lín fin i tës' i mal, very small.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

prison	fraud	aid	earth
error	street	pupil	learning

## LESSON 51

## CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

bā' sīn, a hollow vessel, dish or pool.	năp' py, a round dish with flat bottom and sloping sides.
bōwl, a concave vessel to hold liquids.	pitch' er, a water-pot; a vessel for holding liquids.
éà ráfē', a glass water bottle.	plâque (plâk), any flat, thin piece of clay, metal, china, or wood used for ornament.
east' er, a stand for cruets.	plat' ter, a large shallow dish.
eréam' er, a small pitcher for holding cream.	pôr' cé láin, a translucent kind of pottery of a fine grade.
erôck' er ý, earthenware, especially the coarser kinds.	quêeng' wâre, glazed English earthenware of a cream color.
erq' et, a small glass bottle for holding condiments for the table.	sau' cer, a small dish for holding a cup.
de eän' ter, a vessel for liquor.	téa' pot, a vessel in which tea is made.
drës' den, a superior kind of decorated porcelain-ware.	tér râ-eöt' tâ, a kind of pottery made of baked clay.
gläzed, made smooth or glasslike by baking.	tüm' bler, a drinking glass.
göb' let, a drinking vessel having a standard.	tu rëen', a large, deep vessel for soups, etc.
håv' i land, a kind of chinaware.	wëdg' wood, a kind of fine pottery.
jar di niere', (zhär de nyâr'), an ornamental jar for holding plants, flowers, etc.	

## LESSON 52

## MISCELLANEOUS

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality."—*Ben. Franklin.*

eän' non, a large gun.	gûärd' i an, one who has the care of another.
eön sist' ent, harmonious; uniform.	haul, to drag; to pull.
ef fâce', to erase; to blot out.	hém' i sphêre, a half-sphere.
gär' ri son, a fortified place; to man with troops.	mête, to measure.
gnâsh (nâsh), to strike or grind together, as the teeth.	mûl' ti ple, manifold; repeated more than once.

ōr' phān, a child bereft of father and mother.	rē ēn fōr'cē' ment, fresh assistance.
ōs tēn' sī ble, avowed; professed.	sāgē' tion, to support; to approve.
pēn īn' su lā, land almost surrounded by water.	seine (sāne), a fishing net. *
pie' nle, an outdoor pleasure party.	sīngē' ing, burning slightly.
prēç' e dent, an instance serving as a guide; custom.	tā bleau' (-blō'), a picture-like representation.
pre çēd' ent, former; preceding.	tăx' i dēr mȳ, the art of preserving and mounting the skins of animals.
re eū' pēr āte, to regain; to convalesce.	tēr rēs' tri al, earthly.
	this' tie, a prickly plant.

## LESSON 53

## PHOTOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, ETC.

eāb' i net, usual size of photographs.	lith' o grāph, an engraving printed from stone.
eām' e rā, instrument used in taking photographs.	mīn' i à tūre, a small painted likeness.
eār tōōn', a drawing; a sketch; a caricature.	pāl' ētē (-ēt), a thin wood hand tablet upon which artists lay their colors for painting.
ehrō' mō, a lithographed picture, in colors.	pēr spēe' tive, the relative importance of things from any point of view.
ētch'ing, a practice of engraving by means of acids; an impression from an etched plate.	phō' to grāph, picture obtained by light on chemically prepared surfaces.
film, a roll of thin sensitized celluloid used as a substitute for photogr. phic plates.	phō' to grāv' ure, a fine variety of photo-engraving.
fēr' ro tȳpe, a tintype, so called.	py rōg' rā phȳ, the process of making designs on wood by means of heat.
fō' eūs, the point at which the image is formed.	rēc' ti līn' e al, consisting of straight lines.
hālf'-tōne, a photo-engraving, in which a fine net is placed between the object and the camera.	sēn' sī tize, to render susceptible to the sun's rays.
kō' dāk, a portable camera, using a roll of sensitized film upon which negatives are made.	sīl' hou ētē' (-ōō-), a profile portrait in black, like a shadow.
lēng, a magnifying or reducing glass.	

stū' dī o, an artist's workshop.  
tri' pōd, a three-legged stand for supporting a camera.

vīgn ette' (vīn yēt'), a style of photographic finish.  
vīs' u al, relating to sight.

## LESSON 54

## MISCELLANEOUS

Foreign words and phrases extensively used.

ād vā lō' rēm, a duty placed upon imported goods at a certain rate per cent. upon their invoiced value.

ā' li ās, otherwise called; as, Jones *alias* Brown; an assumed name.

āl' ī bī, the plea of being elsewhere than charged at a certain time; as, to prove an *alibi*.

bō' na fī' dē, in good faith; genuine; as, a *bona fide* transaction.

chef (shēf), head cook of a large establishment.

en route' (än rōōt'), on the way or road; as *en route* to Canada.

ēx ūf fī' cī o (-fish'-), by virtue of an office; as, president *ex officio*.

ēx tēm' po re, without preparation; as, to speak *extempore*.

fāc sim' ī le, an exact copy or likeness; as, a *facsimile* letter.

fi' nīs, an end; conclusion.

mēm o rā bīl' ī à, things worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mō' dūs ḍp e rān' dī, manner of operating.

nēg li gee' (-zhā'), an easy, uncere-  
monious attire.

nōm dē plūme', an assumed or literary title; as, Mark Twain is the *nom de plume* of S. L. Clemens.

pā dō' ne, master; employer; a man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, etc.

pār ex' cēl lence, by way of eminence.

pāsse' pār tout' (pās' pār tōō'), a light picture frame or mat usually put between the picture and the glass.

pōst-mōr' tēm, after death; as, a *post-mortem* examination of a body.

pri' mā fā' cī ē (-shī'-), at first view; as *prima facie* evidence.

prō te ge' (-tā zhā'), one under the care and protection of another.

re su me' (rā zū mā'), a summing up; a condensed statement; a brief capitulation.

sūb rō' sā, secretly; privately.

tēr' rā fir' mā (fēr-), firm or solid earth, as opposed to water.

ūl tī mā' tūm, the final proposition, concession, or condition; as, the President's *ultimatum* to Spain.

vi' à, by the way of; as, to ship a package *via* Adams Express.

## LESSON 55

## PRINTING, BINDING AND PUBLISHING

ăg' ate, a small size of type (5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-point).

bĕv' el ing, the act of making the outer edge of a book cover angular.

bour geois' (bûr jôis'), a size of type between brevier and long primer (9-point).

brăy' er, a hand roller used for spreading ink.

bre viĕr', medium size type (8-point).

bris' tōl bōard, a kind of fine pasteboard with a smooth surface.

bro chyre' (-sure'), a pamphlet; a printed and stitched book, containing only a few leaves.

eăl' ĕn dĕred (-der'd), a name given to paper having a glazed surface.

eălf, a bookbinding in calfskin.

chăse, a printer's frame for holding pages or columns of type.

eōm pōg' ī tor, one who sets type.

dū o dĕç' ī mo, consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves.

e dī' tion, whole number of copies produced at the same time.

e lĕ' tro tÿpe, a metal plate for printing, usually a duplicate of type, or a metallic copy of a surface.

ĕm, the unit of type measurement.

ĕm bōss', to ornament the surface with raised work.

fōl' io (-yo), a sheet of paper once folded.

fōnt, a complete assortment of printing type of one size.

găl' ley, tray for holding type.

gilt, a golden yellow.

im prĕs'sion, a single copy as the result of printing.

im' print, name; to print or mark.

lĕad (lĕd), a thin sheet of lead placed against or between lines of type.

long prīm' er, a size of type larger than brevier (10-point).

mă nil' ā, a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp.

## LESSON 56

## MISCELLANEOUS

ad hē' sive, clinging.

af fair', anything done or to be done; concern; occurrence; object.

ăt' mōs phēre, the air.

ău' dī ble, capable of being heard.

eap' i tol, a state-house.

ĕăv' ern, a large cave.

chăn' nel, a groove; course of a stream.

elair voy' ant, one claiming to discern objects not present to the senses.

eōn sĕnt', to concur; compliance.

eōr' po ral, a military officer; relating to the body.

erī tē' ri on, a standard; a test.	rāt' i fy, to confirm.
czär (zär), the title of the emperor of Russia.	re hēar'se', to recite; to repeat; to act for practice.
fāth' om, six feet; to find the depth of.	rēp' ri mānd, to reprove; to chide; a reproof.
il lū' sion, false impression of the senses.	slight, slim; weak; a courtesy; of small importance.
im āg' i na ry, fancied.	sōr' rel, a reddish-brown color; an herb.
neigh' bōr (nā'-), one who lives near.	zō öl' o gy, science which treats of animals.
pe eūl' iar (-yer), special; rare.	
prōb' à ble, likely; apparently true.	
prēs' tige, influence.	

One word is usually made of such as the following:

nonunion	sawmill	oddfellow	tonight
baseball	handball	typewriter	tomorrow
taxpayer	everybody	today	teaspoon

## LESSON 57

### PRINTING, BINDING AND PUBLISHING

mān' u script, a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed.	pi, a mass of type confusedly mixed; to jumble.
mār' bled, having veins and cloudings like marble.	pi' ea, a size of type twice as large as nonpareil (12-point).
mīn' ion (-yon), a small type (7-point).	prōof' shēet, a trial impression from type, taken for correction and examination.
nōn pā rēil', a size of type smaller than brevier (6-point).	pro spē' tus, summary; outline of a plan or scheme.
oe tā' vo, consisting of sheets folded into eight leaves.	quād' rāt (ab. quād.), a large blank type-metal lower than the letters, used for spacing.
pām' phlēt, a printed work of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound.	quār' to, consisting of sheets folded into four leaves.
pāste' bōard, paper pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled, into a stiff sheet.	quoīn (kwoīn), a device for holding type securely while being printed.
	rēam, twenty quires of paper.

rēg' lēt, thin strip of wood used in spacing.	sūp' plē ment, an appendix; matter so supplied.
rō' tā ry, a name applied to a printing press propelled by foot power.	twē' zērs, small pincers for picking up type.
script, type-like writing.	type, a raised letter cast in metal or wood for printing.
stic'k, a printer's composing stick for holding type.	tē po grāph' ie al, relating to printing processes.
stēr' e o tȳpe, a type plate, similar to electrotype, and generally taken from a paper matrix.	vēl' lum, a fine parchment, prepared for writing.

## LESSON 58

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

e rād' i eāte, to root out; to destroy.	eom mēn' sū rate (-shū-), adequate.
prōp' a gate, to increase; to generate.	in sūf fī' cient, scanty; inadequate.
dēs o lā' tion, waste; ruin; havoc.	ex ās' pēr āte, to provoke.
prōs pēr' i ty, thrift; welfare.	eōn cīl' i āte, to appease; to win.
foy' āl ty, devoted allegiance.	ěm' brý o, first state; the germ.
trēa' son, disloyalty; treachery.	de vēl' ȳp ment, growth; maturity.
e lū' ci date, to explain.	āl lē' vī āte, to allay; to lighten.
mýs' ti fȳ, to puzzle; mislead.	āg' gra vāte, to vex; to augment.
hāz' ard, chance; risk; venture.	eōn cēn' trāte, to condense.
çēr' tain ty, surety; without doubt.	dis pērse', to diffuse; to scatter.
pēr pēn die' u lar, vertical; upright.	jōe' u lar, sportive; jocose.
hōr ī zōn' tal, on a level.	mēl' an ehōl y, gloomy; sad; dejected.

Write words nearly synonymous with:

life	old	conduct	wealth
parcel	labor	companion	wages
reply	cargo	perform	ruse
level	oppose	perfect	hoax
light	opening	permit	royal

## LESSON 59

## REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

"Reason is the soul of the law, and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself."—*Legal Maxim*.

**ap pür' te nance**, a minor improvement; a right or privilege belonging to any property and passing with it; an appendage.

**bō' nus**, a premium given on a loan, or for any favor shown.

**chät' tel**, any movable property.

**deed**, a written contract under seal, usually transferring the ownership of real estate.

**ēage' ment**, a right or privilege of one person in the property of another.

**fee-sim' ple**, an absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits.

**fix' tures**, permanent appendages; fixed furniture.

**grант ēe'**, a person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**grант' őr**, the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**hēir**, a person to whom property will descend by inheritance.

**in děn' ture**, a written contract under seal.

**in eūm' brances**, burden or charges upon property.

**lănd' lord**, one who owns real estate and leases it to another.

**lēase**, to let; a contract for rent.

**lēs sēe'**, one to whom a lease is given.

**môrt' őgäge** (môr'-), a pledge of real or personal property for the payment of a debt.

**môrt őgäe'**, one to whom a mortgage is given.

**môrt' őgä gōr**, one who gives a mortgage upon his property.

**nō' tă ry**, an officer empowered to note protests, administer oaths, take depositions, etc.

**prēm' ős eg**, propositions admitted; a piece of real estate.

**quilt' elāim**, to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty.

**re lēase'**, to let go; a discharge from a debt or claim.

**seal**, an engraved stamp for making an impression; wax stamped; to ratify with a seal.

**ū'su ry**, demanding and accepting interest beyond the legal rate.

**wər' ran ty**, surety; to warrant. .

## Correlative terms:

occupancy and dispossession

purchase and option

landlord and tenant

permanent and transient

rental and removal

mortgage and release

## LESSON 60

## REVIEW

amanuensis	development	mystify	prestige
arduous	existence	negligee	recourse
audible	flourish	nonpareil	reputable
complete	fringe	ostensible	resplendent
compositor	guardian	peaceable	reversible
consistent	incendiary	peculiar	sagacious
conveyance	indecision	penurious	saucer
consent	insufficient	plaque	singeing
coupe	inconceivable	porcelain	subtle
crockery	millionaire	photograph	surrey
czar	miniature	precedent	systematic
velvet	moquette	preliminary	ultimatum
	vehicle	terrestrial	

## LESSON 61

## MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

ā brīdg' ment, a shortened form.	fūl fill', to accomplish; to complete.
æ eōm' mo date, to oblige; to render fit or suitable.	jūdg' ment, decision; good sense; an opinion.
æ knōwl' edg' ment, to admit knowledge of; recognition; admission.	lōdg' ment, the act of lo' ging.
ā grē' ā ble, willing; pleasing; ready to consent.	nīn' ty, sum of ten and eighty; nine times ten.
ā lign' ment, act of adjusting to a line.	pre çēde', to go before.
ā mān u ēn' sis, one who copies what another writes or dictates.	prīn' çī pal, chief; a leader or head; property or capital.
bāl' ançē, weigh; adjust; to poise.	prīn' çī ple, a maxim; a source, or origin.
ēs' ti mā ble, valuable; worthy of esteem.	rēad' i ly, quickly; cheerfully.
ex pēnse', outlay; a spending or consuming.	re çēde', to retreat; to move back.
ex traōr' di na ry (-trōr'-), unusual.	sāl' à ry, a recompense for services.
fōr' ty, sum of ten and thirty; four times ten.	sēp' à rātē, to sever; to come between.
	su pēr in tēnd' ent, inspector; supervisor.
	till, as far as; to cultivate.
	un til', to; up to; till.

## LESSON 62

## COAL, IRON AND STEEL

ăñ' thra çite, a hard variety of coal.	hēat, a single heating, melting or smelting operation.
Bës' se mer, a process of making steel, invented by Bessemer.	hém' a tite, a variety of iron ore.
bí tū' min ous, containing bitumen and mineral pitch, as soft coal.	Lăek' a wən na, a variety of coal.
breăk' er, a place in which coal is broken and prepared for market.	Lē' high, a variety of coal.
căñ' nel eōal, a coal which burns readily with a bright flame.	pēat, a kind of vegetable substance, dried, used for fuel.
ear' bon, pure charcoal.	pig-iron, blocks or bars of cast-iron as it comes from the smelter.
chăr' eōal, coal made by charring wood.	pünd' dling, the operation or process of transforming pig-iron into wrought-iron.
çhüte (shōöt), an inclined trough or conduit.	Rëad' ing, a variety of coal.
eōke, mineral coal, from which the volatile substances have been removed by heat.	Sié' mëns (see'-), a process of making steel invented by Siemens.
eru' ci ble, a vessel used for melting ores, etc.	släg, the earthy matter separated during manufacture of metals.
dër' rick, an apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights.	smëlt, to extract iron or other metal from the ore.
grän' u lätē, to form into grains.	täck' le, appliance for hoisting ore.
	träm' wäy, railway for the transportation of ore.

## LESSON 63

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Never excuse a wrong action by saying that some one else does the same thing."— <i>Ben Franklin.</i>	
ăñ' ti quā ted, out of use; old-fashioned.	chăr' lá tan, an impostor.
băl' lad, a short, popular narrative poem.	eöm pär' i son, act of comparing.
bí' as, diagonally; prejudice.	de lín' e ate, to describe; to draw in outline.
buoy' ant (bwoi-), hopeful; tending to float.	dis hōn' or (or dis-), disgrace; to bring reproach upon.
	ëd' i fiçe, a building.

ē las tīç' i ty, springiness.	pre die' à ment, plight; a trying position.
gāl' lant, brave; showy.	rī' val, to strive to excel; an opponent.
gāl lānt', courteous to women.	sān' guine, hopeful; deep red.
in vīn' cī ble, unconquerable.	sēm' i-çīr ele, a half-circle.
knēad (nēd), to work or mix, as dough.	trāns grēss' or, a sinner; one who breaks a law.
mūs' eu lar, strong; relating to the muscles.	ūs' aäge, custom; uniform practice.
ō bē' di ent, compliant; obeying willingly.	vī' cious, wicked; unruly; addicted to vice.
po tēn' tial, possible but not actual; mighty.	vīn' di eāte, to clear; to justify; to uphold.

## LESSON 64

## COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

bāle, a bundle.	mär' ket à ble, fit for sale; current in market.
bār' rel, a round vessel having flat heads.	mēr' chan dige, goods for sale; com- modities.
bās' ket, a vessel made of twigs, in- terwoven.	pēr' ish à ble, subject to decay, de- struction, etc.
cārt' age, charge for carting.	prō' çēeds, sum accruing from a sale, etc.
com mīs' sion, allowance made for transacting business.	prōd' ūce, proceeds; yield; farm pro- ducts.
con sign' ment, merchandise con- signed to an agent to be sold.	pūr' chas er, a buyer.
con sign' ēe', one to whom goods are shipped.	ship' ment, the act of shipping; that which is shipped.
con sign' ōr, one who ships goods to another.	ship' per, one who sends goods.
coöp' ēr age, price for cooper's work; the work of a cooper.	stāte' ment, account of particulars; recital.
erāte, a box or case of wooden slats for transportation of goods.	stēn' cil, a thin plate with pattern cut therein, for marking letters, etc.
drāy' age, charges for use of a dray.	stōr' age, pay for storing.
in spēe' tion, examination; to view.	wāre' house, a storehouse for wares or goods.
joint' ly, together; in a joint manner.	

## LESSON 65

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Do all the good you can and make as little fuss about it as possible."—*Dickens*.

āē' tu al, genuine; existing.	lēg' i ble, capable of being easily read.
gu' thōr ize, to warrant; to empower.	prē ū' eū py, to occupy first; to engross the mind.
gu to māt' ie, not voluntary; mechanical; self-acting.	pūr' port, meaning; to intend.
āv & rī' cious, stingy; greedy of gain.	ra pīd' i ty, swiftness.
eō' gēnt, forcible; powerful; persuasive.	re cīp' ro eal, acting in return; given and received.
eon vē' nient (-yent), handy; conducive to comfort.	rēp' tile, a creeping animal, as a snake.
dīm i nū' tion, making or growing less.	rūf' fian (-yān), a brutal fellow.
hō' pīng, expectantly desirous.	sāe' rī lēge, profaning things sacred.
im pēr' vi ous, not to be penetrated.	shēaf, a bundle of grain.
in dōm' i tā ble, invincible.	spē' cial, particular; appropriate.
ir rēg' u lar, not according to rule or custom	stītch, to sew.
lāp' guid, weary; faint; feeble.	sūs' te nançē, food; support.
	wār' rior, a brave soldier.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

dear, deer	heel, heal	faint, feint	indite, indict
load, lode	kill, kiln	main, mane,	miner, minor
tray, trey	flew, flue	gilt, guilt	clause, claws

## LESSON 66

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

trēach' er y, perfidy; treason.	quēr' u lous, fretful; discontented.
fi dēl' i ty, integrity; faithfulness.	eōn tēnt' ēd, satisfied; quiet.
eōarse, rough; rude; indelicate.	ān ni' hi late, to destroy utterly.
dāin' ty, nice; refined.	pre sērve', to save; to secure.
dēf' i nīte, clear; specified.	eon scī ēn' tious (-shūs), scrupulous.
vāgue, indefinite; obscure.	un serū' pu lous, unprincipled.

de scēnd', to move down.  
as cēnd', to rise; to move upward.  
dīs pēl', to banish; to disperse.  
eōn' gre gāte, to gather; assemble.  
ěk' em plā ry, commendable.  
ob jēe' tion & ble, offensive.

ex tēn' sive, large; of great extent.  
rē strīet' ed, limited; confined.  
in trēp' id, fearless; bold.  
eow' ard ly (-ērd-), lacking courage.  
māg nīf' i cent, grand; majestic.  
pāl' try, mean; insignificant.

## LESSON 67

## SCHOOL STUDIES

"Knowledge is proud that he knows so much,  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

āl' ġe brā, a branch of mathematics employing letters, etc., in its treatment and solution of problems.

ā rīth' me tīe, the science of numbers and the art of computing them.

ās trōn' o mī, the science which treats of the celestial bodies.

book' kēep ing, the art of keeping accounts.

bōt' a nī, the study of plants, plant life, etc.

ehēm' is trȳ, a science treating of the composition of substances, etc.

çiv' ies, the science of civil government.

ēōm po sī' tion, the writing of articles, etc., as an aid in the study of the correct use of language.

ēōr re spōnd' ence, letter-writing.

ēe o nōm' ies, political economy.

ēl o eū' tion, the art of graceful and expressive public speaking or reading.

ēn gi nēer' īng, the science of converting mechanical properties of matter into useful forms or conditions; as, *civil engineering*, etc.

ge ög' rā phȳ, the study of the world, its features, products, divisions and inhabitants.

ge öl' o gȳ, the science of the earth's structure, formation, etc.

ge öm' e trȳ, the mathematical study of lines, surfaces, solids and angles.

grām' mar (-mēr), the study of the principles and use of a language.

his' to rȳ, the systematic, written account of a nation's life.

ör thōg' rā phȳ, the study of spelling; the art of spelling words correctly.

pēn' man ship, the art of writing; style of writing.

phi lōs' o phȳ, the science of effects by their causes; the science of rational principles.

phýg' ies, natural philosophy.  
 phýg' ɪ ɔl' o gý, the study of the nature and functions of the organs and tissues of the human body.  
 rhét' o rie, the art of elegant prose composition.

stě nög' rà phý, the study of shorthand; shorthand.  
 tríg o nöm' e trý, the mathematical study treating of the general relations of plane and spherical triangles, arcs, etc.

## LESSON 68

## DRY GOODS

ăl'bă tröss, a thin woolen material.  
 ăn gō' ră, a kind of cloth used for coats and cloaks.  
 băíze (băz), a coarse woolen stuff with a long nap.  
 bă tiste' (-tëst'), a cotton texture similar to cambric.  
 bléached, whitened; made white.  
 bóm bă zíne', silk and cotton texture.  
 brăid, a narrow fabric used for binding, trimming, etc.  
 brō eäde', cloth wrought with raised flowers, etc.  
 bňek' ram, coarse cloth stiffened with glue or gum.  
 chăl' lis (shăl' ly), a light all-wool material.  
 chëv' ɪ'ót, a woolen fabric.  
 chíntz, a kind of flowered cloth, made of cotton.

elöak, a long, loose, outer garment.  
 eóm' fort er, a wadded bedquilt; a neckscarf.  
 eräpe, a thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk.  
 eräsh, coarse, heavy, narrow, linen cloth.  
 däm' ask, silk, woven with a pattern of flowers.  
 děn' im, a coarse cotton drilling.  
 dol' lý, a small mat-like table napkin.  
 făb' rie, cloth of any kind.  
 gauze, thin, transparent cloth.  
 gös' sà mer, a waterproof wrap.  
 gown (goun), the ordinary outer dress of a woman; a dressing-gown.  
 hem' stítched, having a broad hem separated from the article by open work.  
 jăe' o nět, a thin cotton fabric.

## LESSON 69

## MISCELLANEOUS

är' se nal, a repository for storing arms.  
 as suäge' (-swäge'), to calm; to allay.  
 bär' ri er, a defense; an obstruction.

be hoo'ves', necessary for; to belong as due.  
 brünt, the main shock.  
 eän' ni bal, an eater of human flesh.

ěăt' à raet, a waterfall; a disease of the eye.	měs' mer ize, to effect by personal magnetism.
ěăt' e ehîgm, instruction by questions and answers.	mõn' o tõne, sameness of tone or pitch.
çý' elone, a violent wind-storm.	nēl' ther, not either.
dis suăde' (-swăde'), to persuade or advise against.	nū tri' tious, nourishing.
hûr' ri eâne, a violent gale.	pěr' fo rate, to pierce.
ig' no rançe, lack of knowledge.	phý sique' (fí zék'), the physical structure of a person.
im pě' ri al ığm, a policy of territorial extension.	pîn' nâ ele, a lofty peak.
jü' ve nîle, pertaining or adapted to youth.	pôrt' à ble, easily transported.
maj' es ty, dignity; sublimity; a title of kings.	prey (prâ), booty; spoil; to procure food by violence.
	pri mě' val, primitive in time.

## LESSON 70

## MISCELLANEOUS

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—*Emerson*.

ae çës' si ble, capable of being reached or entered.	mîs' ere ant, a villain.
ag' grän dize, to make great or greater.	ne çës' si ty, that which is indispensable.
ěă prî' cious (-prish' us), fickle; whimsical.	ôr' nâ ment, to adorn; an embellishment.
ělse' whâre, in some other place.	pěn' ăncé, infliction for sin, or faults.
fiek' le, changeable; inconstant.	phâse (fâze), a particular aspect.
hôard, to gather and store away.	plü' ral, more than one.
î' çý, like ice; frigid.	pre súmp' tion, overweening confidence; probability.
in' têr val, a space of time.	pröv i děn' tial, by God's providence.
isth' mus (is'-), a neck of land connecting larger bodies of land.	pýr' à mîd, a solid, tapering to a point from any base except a circle.
jô' vi al, merry; jolly.	rêe ol lëet', to recall to mind.
jûne' ture, a joining; a point of time when conditions meet.	sgu'çy, insolent; impudent; pert.
măm' moth, an extinct species of elephant; very large.	stăg' nănt, motionless; not active or brisk.
	sýn ñón' y mous, identical.

## LESSON 71

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I knew<sup>1</sup> she had a new<sup>2</sup> hat.Many minors<sup>3</sup> are among the miners.<sup>4</sup>You need<sup>5</sup> not knead<sup>6</sup> the bread.The main<sup>7</sup> reason was on account of the horse's mane.<sup>8</sup>The troops<sup>9</sup> were allowed to see the opera troupe.<sup>10</sup>The most beautiful beech<sup>11</sup> grows on the beach.<sup>12</sup>The boy was arrested for stealing<sup>13</sup> a piece of steel.<sup>14</sup>Such idle<sup>15</sup> talk about the idol<sup>16</sup> is not mentioned in the "Idyls<sup>17</sup> of the King."Let us meet<sup>18</sup> and mete<sup>19</sup> out to each person his share of the meat.<sup>20</sup>After the marriage rite<sup>21</sup> was performed the millwright<sup>22</sup> said it was right<sup>23</sup> to write<sup>24</sup> with the right<sup>25</sup> hand.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

ore, oar, o'er	air, heir, ere	feign, fain, fane
rain, reign, rein	sight, site, cite	rode, road, rowed
raise, rays, raze	sent, cent, scent	to, too, two

## LESSON 72

## DRY GOODS

lawn, a fine linen or cotton fabric with open texture.	ôr' gân dîé, a kind of transparent, light muslin.
lin' en, cloth made of flax.	per' eâle', a fine, cotton fabric, often printed on one side.
mæk' in tôsh, a waterproof outer garment; a rain-coat.	pil' low, a cushion to support the head when reposing.
mêr' çér ized, treated to produce a kind of silky appearance; as, mer- cerized cotton.	pläid, checkered cloth or pattern.
mô' hair, a fabric made from the hair or wool of the Angora goat; or, an imitation of such fabric.	rém' nant, a fragment; an unsold part.
nêed' le, a slender, pointed instrument used in sewing.	satch' el, a handbag for clothing, etc.
	sât' in, a silk cloth with a glossy surface.
	sât i nêt', thin kind of satin.

scärf, an article of dress worn loosely about the neck, shoulders or waist.  
 skein, a knot of yarn.  
 skirt (skért), the part of a dress below the waist.  
 taf' fe tå, a fine smooth stuff of silk.  
 tär' lätan, a thin muslin.  
 thréad, a small twist of silk, cotton, flax, etc.

tow' el, a cloth for drying the person after a bath.  
 veil, a covering of transparent material for the face.  
 wööl' en, made of wool; pertaining to woolen cloths.  
 wörst' ed (wüst'-), a lightly twisted woolen yarn.  
 zéph' yr (zéf' er), a kind of yarn.

## LESSON 73

## MISCELLANEOUS

This test in spelling was given to the different grades in the schools of one of our large cities: "There were two boys at their home. Their mother said it was two o'clock and too late to go to school."

æ cëde', to assent; to agree.  
 dödge, to evade; an artifice.  
 dön' key, an ass.  
 ex tön' u åte, to lessen; to mitigate.  
 friv' o loüs, trifling; petty.  
 gör' geous (-jüs), magnificent; very showy.  
 grí mäçe', a made-up face.  
 in åd' e quate, insufficient.  
 in jüs' tiçe, wrong; injury.  
 in stän tå' ne ous, immediate; occurring instantly.  
 ir re gïst' i ble, resistless.  
 nois' y, boisterous; loud.  
 ör' å tör, an eloquent speaker.  
 pöly syl' lå ble, a word of several syllables.  
 pömp' oüs, stately.

prë' cious (prësh' us), highly prized; dear.  
 pre pön' der ance, superiority in influence, weight, etc.  
 pre gëmp' tu ous, unduly confident or bold.  
 re çip' ro ate, to give and take mutually.  
 shüt' tle, a sliding thread-holder.  
 sphëre, a globe; round of duty.  
 stu pén' dous, wonderful; of prodigious size.  
 thë o rët' ie al, not practical; speculative.  
 tour' nå ment (töör- or tür-), a test of skill with several competitors.  
 un eön' scious (-shüs), not conscious; insensible.

## For "eye" training.

industrious	famous	partial	politician
courageous	hideous	facial	malicious
religious	courteous	social	sedition

## LESSON 74

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

flim' sy, limp; thin; fragile.	plěn' te oůs, copious; abundant.
sub stān' tial, solid; true.	ex hāust' ed, consumed; drained.
fôr' mi dâble, alarming; tremendous.	wil' ý, subtle; artful; sly.
in sig nîf' ī eant, unimportant.	un so phîs' ti eat ed, pure; artless.
grâ tû' i tous, free; given voluntarily.	pît' i fûl, merciful; calling forth pity.
ob' li gâ tō ry, imposing obligation.	erû' el, merciless; hard-hearted.
in' stî gâte, to stir up; to provoke.	pî' ous, religious; devout.
rê prêss', to restrain; to curb.	im' pî ous, profane; irreligious.
ir re prôach' à ble, above reproach.	ěn' mi ty, hatred; hostility.
guilt' y, criminal; wicked.	ěôr dial' i ty (-jâl'-), sincerity.
öp' u lent, rich; affluent.	re pôl', to repulse; to drive back.
in' dî gent, needy; poor.	pro pôl', to drive forward; urge.

Write a word the opposite of:

happy	little	difficult	industrious
full	clumsy	wholesome	artificial

## LESSON 75

## REVIEW

accommodate	expense	superintendent	courteous
acknowledgment	forty	crucible	intelligence
balance	judgment	invariably	commission
ninety	salary	consignor	proceeds
delineate	carbon	statement	protege
definite	invincible	cordiality	extempore
authorize	conscientious	dispel	valiant
sustenance	hoping	legible	ruffian
assuage	flimsy	fabric	gauze
wily	dissuade	juvenile	physique
phase	accessible	necessity	ornament
skein	recollect	synonymous	gorgeous
	propel	insignificant	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

separate	bias	ostensible	prey
serene	strategy	verbiage	eclat

## LESSON 76

## ELECTRICAL TERMS

ām pere' (-pār'), standard unit of electrical measurements.	de flē' tion, deviation of a magnetic needle; a turning aside.
an nūn' ci ā tōr (-shi-), an indicator; that which announces.	dīsē, any flat, circular surface.
āre, a very brilliant electric light.	dī' nā mō, a machine for producing electric currents.
ār' mā tūrē, soft iron used in contact to maintain electrical power undiminished.	Ed' i sōn, American electrician and inventor.
āt' óm, the smallest particle of matter that can enter into combination.	e lēe trīç' i ty, an invisible agent in nature.
bāt' ter y, an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.	e lēe' tro cūtē, to put to death by electricity.
bōb' bin, either of the spool-shaped parts of an electro-magnet.	e lēe' trōdē, ends of an opened electric circuit.
eā' ble grām, a message sent by a submarine cable.	e lēe' tro-māg' net, a magnetized bar of metal.
çēll, a single jar of a voltaic battery.	e lēe trōm' e ter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity.
cīr' euit (-kīt), the path of an electric current.	e lēe' tro seōpe, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity.
coil, a spiral conductor.	fil' ā ment, a fiber; a thread.
eōn dūet' or, any substance which will transmit electricity.	fūge, to dissolve; to melt; a safety-piece in an electric circuit that fuses when the current is too strong.
eūr' rent, a passage of electricity through a conductor.	

## LESSON 77

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

A story may be credible<sup>1</sup> and not creditable.<sup>2</sup>

Dispatch<sup>3</sup> may be spelled with an e.

His assistants<sup>4</sup> did not render him much assistance.<sup>5</sup>

Have all the attendants<sup>6</sup> in attendance<sup>7</sup> for instruction.

I have few adherents,<sup>8</sup> but their adherence<sup>9</sup> is strong.

Put away the excess<sup>10</sup> so that the rats cannot have access<sup>11</sup> to it.

The allegation<sup>12</sup> that the teachers cannot work sums in alligation<sup>13</sup> is false. An irrepressible<sup>14</sup> student is not always an incorrigible<sup>15</sup> one.

Impetuous<sup>16</sup> people are oftentimes the subject of good-natured raillery.<sup>17</sup>

Winter reigns<sup>18</sup> after spring rains, and so navigation is temporarily<sup>19</sup> suspended.

The severe morality, marked charity, elegant<sup>20</sup> manners and thrifty habits of the Huguenots made them a most desirable acquisition<sup>21</sup> to the colonists.

A male graduate of a college is called an *alumnus*;<sup>22</sup> more than one, *alumni*:<sup>23</sup> a female graduate is called *alumna*; and more than one, *alumnæ*.

"There are quiet victories and struggles, great sacrifices<sup>24</sup> of self, and noble acts of heroism<sup>25</sup> done every day in nooks and corners, and in little households, and in men's and women's hearts."—*Charles Dickens*.

What is the difference between:

polite and kind	amateur and novice
veracity and truth	fetch and bring
avocation and vocation	adjacent and adjoining

## LESSON 78

### MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

Only three words in our language end in *ceed*: they are *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*; one in *sede*, *supersede*.

ad hēre', to stick fast to, or cleave to.	ex cēed', to surpass; to outdo.
ad mis' si ble, entitled to be admitted; allowable.	im pēde', to hinder; to obstruct.
āl lēge', to declare; to bring forward.	im pēl', to drive or urge forward.
bērth, an appointment; a place in a ship or railway car in which to sleep.	in tēr cēde', to pass between; to arbitrate.
birth, the act of coming into life; lineage.	in tēr fēre', to clash; to interpose.
cā rēer', general course of action or conduct.	ō vēr sē' er, one who oversees; a superintendent.
eōn cēde', to yield; to admit.	pre cēde', to go before.
de cēive', to delude; to mislead.	pro cēed', to advance; to go on.
dōm i nēr', to be overbearing; to tyrannize.	rēf' er ençe, relation; direction of the attention.
	se cēde', to draw off; to retire.
	sīn cēre', true; not falsely assumed.

stām pēde', to run away in a panic.  
suē qēed', to come after; to prosper.  
sū per sēde', to replace.

sūrge, to swell; a large wave or billow.  
trāns fēr' a ble, capable of being transferred.

## LESSON 79

## ELECTRICAL TERMS

gäl vā nōm' e ter, an instrument for measuring intensity of an electric current.

gēn' er ā tor, an apparatus which generates or produces.

hē' lix, a spiral line, as of wire in a coil.

ig nite', to kindle.

in ean dēs' cent, glowing with intense heat; an electric lamp.

in dū' tion, electrical influence.

in' su lāte, to prevent the transfer of electricity by using non-conductors.

i' ḍns, elements of a body undergoing decomposition by electricity.

kī nēt' ie, motory; moving or causing motion.

mäg' net ism, the power of attraction.  
mō' tōr, a moving power.

ōhm, the unit of electrical resistance.

pläť' i num, a silver-colored, non-corrosive metal, possessing great weight and density.

po lār' i ty, the quality of a body by virtue of which it exhibits opposite properties.

re sīst' ançe, opposition to the passage of an electric current.

rhē' o stāt, a contrivance for regulating the strength of electrical currents.

stāt' ie, name applied to frictional electricity.

swītch, a device for shifting an electrical current.

tōl' e grām, a message by telegraph.

tōl' e grāph, an apparatus for transmitting messages; to announce by telegraph.

tōl' e phōne, an instrument to convey sound; to send a communication by telephone.

thēr' mal, pertaining to heat.

trāns mis' sion, the act of sending.

trāns mīt' ter, that which transmits.

vōlt, a unit of electro-motive force.

## LESSON 80

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Be not simply good, be good for something."—*Thoreau*.

āb seōnd', to secrete one's self, or steal off in secret.

āf fā bil' i ty, courtesy; ease of manner; sociability.

ān te qēd' ent, going before.

āu' to grāph, one's own signature.

bāu' ble, a cheap, showy plaything; a gewgaw.

çér' e mō ny, outward rite.	hāb' it à ble, that which may be inhabited.
elān dēs' tīne, secret; concealed.	lāb' y rīnθ, a maze; a place full of windings.
elīque (klēk), a faction; a coterie.	me trōp' o līs, a chief city.
de gēn' er ate, to become worse; deteriorate.	nōt' à ble, memorable; noted or distinguished.
dēl e tē' rī ous, hurtful; noxious; destructive.	ōf fi' ci ātē (-fish' i-), to act as an officer or leader.
e lēe tion ēer', to canvass for votes, or make interest for office.	quar' rel, to dispute; an angry contest.
Es' ki mo, a Greenlander.	rē' gīon, district.
fa çīl' i ty, easiness in performing.	spī' ral, winding, like a screw.
fāl' ter, to hesitate; to waver.	vīv' id, intense; bright.
fōr' tu nate, lucky; favored.	
gī' ant, a man of large size.	

## LESSON 81

## FISH, GAME AND FOWL

bāss, a game fish of which there are many species.	pike, a large fresh-water fish.
cān' vas-bäck', a species of wild duck.	quāil, a small game bird.
chīek'en, a young bird or fowl.	rāb' bit, a small game animal, often kept as a pet.
cōd' fish, an edible fish especially abundant on the Grand Banks.	sär dīne', a species of herring.
dōve, a kind of pigeon.	seal' lōp, a marine bivalve mollusk, the large muscle of which is used as a food.
gōose (pl. geese), a web-footed bird.	shād, an important market fish of which there are many varieties.
grouse, a game bird highly prized for food.	snipe, a species of game bird found in meadows or near the water.
guīn' ēa-fowl, a fowl of a dark gray color.	squīr' rel, a small animal with a bushy tail.
hāre, a small, rodent animal.	sword' fish (sōrd-), a very large edible sea fish with sword-like beak.
mäck' ēr el, one of the most important oceanic fishes used for food.	trout, an especially desirable game fish, generally found in brooks.
oys' tēr, a bivalvular mollusk.	tūr' key, a large fowl, either wild or domesticated.
pār' trīdge, a species of quail-like, game bird.	
phēas' ant, a wild fowl.	
pī' geon, a small dove-like bird.	

## LESSON 82

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Hope nothing from luck, and the probability is that you will be so prepared, forewarned and forearmed that all shallow observers will call you lucky."—*Bulwer Lytton*.

āb o rīg' i nēg, first inhabitants.

ā pōl' o gy, an excuse.

ā sȳ' lum, a retreat; a refuge; a charitable institution.

bār bā' ri an, a savage; uncivilized.

blīz' zard, a furious snow and wind storm.

bryu nēt̄e', a woman with dark complexion.

Chēs' a pēake, a large bay in Maryland.

de spōnd' en cy, discouragement.

e elāt' (-klā'), brilliant show; striking effect; applause.

ex pī rā' tion, end; termination.

frōn tiēr', the border of a country.

gūt' tā-pēr' chā, hardened juice of a tree.

il lib' ēr al, stingy; niggardly; narrow-minded.

im mēr' sion, putting into a fluid; a dipping; engaging deeply.

im pāss' ā ble, that can not be passed.

in dēf' i nite, not precise; vague.

jōg' gle, to shake slightly.

mūs tāche', growth of hair on the upper lip of man.

ōr' tho dōx, approved; sound in doctrine.

pār' tī ele, an atom; a minute part.

plāgue, that which smites or troubles; to vex.

re it' ēr ate, to repeat.

shāe' kles, fetters.

un right' eous (-rī' chus), evil; sinful.

ū sūrp', to seize and hold wrongfully.

## LESSON 83

## POST OFFICES AND POSTAL SERVICE

ēān cēl lā' tion, act of cancelling or defacing.

cār' ri ēr, a messenger; one who carries or delivers goods; as, a *mail carrier*.

ēōl lēe' tion, a gathering; act of collecting; an accumulation.

de liv' ēr y, giving or transferring; act of delivering over.

dē pārt mēn' tal, pertaining to a division or department.

dīs trīb' u ting, assorting.

īn' eōm ing, coming in; arriving.

īn spēet' ūr, one who supervises; an official examiner.

maił, letters, papers, etc., received through a post office; to post.

mēs' sēn gēr, carrier; a bearer of messages.

out' gō ing, going out; departing.

pōst' age, amount paid for conveyance of mail.

pōst' al, pertaining to the post office service; a post card.	route (rōōt), the road or way traveled; a course.
pōst' mārk, the official stamp on a letter giving date and place received or mailed.	ry' ral, pertaining to the country.
pōst' mās tēr, one in charge of a post office.	schēd' ule (skēd-), a formal list.
pōst' pāid, having postage prepaid.	ūn elāimed', not called for; not claimed.
pouch, a bag.	ūn māil' ā ble, not allowed in the mails.
rēg' is tēred, formally recorded; particularly listed or attended to; as, a registered letter.	ūn sēaled', opened; not sealed; permitting inspection without destroying wrapper.
	wrāp' pēr (rāp'-), covering.

## Supplementary:

post card	post road	post office
dead letter	star route	money order
special delivery	Postal Union	lock box
civil service	mail car	general delivery

## LESSON 84

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

erōok' ēd, distorted; twisted.	à droit', skilful; clever.
strāight, not crooked; direct.	awk' ward, clumsy; not graceful.
mīs lēad', to deceive; to delude.	āg' ile, active; nimble.
un de çēive', to free from deception.	elūm' sy, awkward; uncouth.
mās' eu līne, manly or manlike.	al li' ançe, a union; a league.
fēm' i nīne, womanly; effeminate.	di vōrçe', separation.
ree' ti tūde, integrity; uprightness.	ēm' a nāte, originate; spring; rise.
in iq' ui ty, sin; crime; injustice.	tēr' mi nāte, to finish; complete.
de tē' ri o rāte, to impair.	eōn' se erāte, to set apart as sacred.
à mēl' io rāte (-yō-), to improve.	dēs' e erāte, to profane; misuse.
sūs pēnse', doubt; cessation.	de fōrm' i ty, distortion; misshapen.
de tēr mi nā' tion, purpose; decision.	beaū' ty, grace; comeliness.

## LESSON 85

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Discipline aims at the removal of bad habits and the substitution of good ones."

ab hör' rençé, extreme loathing; utter	ef fi' cien çy, effectiveness.
disgust.	e liç' it, to draw out; to bring to light.
ad jā' çent, contiguous.	frig' id, cold; of low temperature.
á ném' o ne, the wind flower.	füçh' sî à (-shi-), a beautiful flower-
anx i' e ty, solicitude; distress of	ing plant.
mind.	grâ' tis, freely; without cost.
äre' tie, frigid; far northern.	Hi mä' la yâ (-mäh'-), a range of
be nëf' i çent, benevolent; boun-	mountains between India and
ous.	Thibet.
ea priçé' (-prës'), a whim; a sudden	is' o lâte, to place by itself or alone.
change of mood, opinion, etc.	mûl' ti tüde, a great number.
eäg' u al ty, accident; misfortune.	oe eür' rençé, happening.
çel' e brâte, to observe duly.	pêr suâde', to influence by argument.
ehäsm, a deep opening or breach.	shriv' el, to shrink.
eon' se quençé, that which is pro-	stând' ard, a test; a banner; an up-
duced by a cause; effect.	right support.
dis çérn', to see; to perceive; to judge.	tôr' toise (or -tus), a kind of turtle.

Give the opposite of :

obedient	keen	coarse	foreign
religious	delicate	hateful	skilful
pious	correct	successful	barbarian

## LESSON 86

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

The froward<sup>1</sup> youth went forward<sup>2</sup> contrary to orders.

My ivory<sup>3</sup> headed cane is lying amid the green ivy.<sup>4</sup>

The glazier<sup>5</sup> tells of a glacier<sup>6</sup> of ice which destroyed his father's house.

The laver<sup>7</sup> is full of pieces of lava<sup>8</sup> from the volcano.

Do not touch the least<sup>9</sup> of it lest<sup>10</sup> you be poisoned.

Since the last flash of lightning<sup>11</sup> the sky is lightening<sup>12</sup> in the east.

I loathe<sup>13</sup> such conduct but was loath<sup>14</sup> to tell her so.

In what manner<sup>15</sup> did the manna<sup>16</sup> fall from Heaven?  
 You will lose<sup>17</sup> your squirrel if you turn him loose.<sup>18</sup>  
 Charles is muzzling<sup>19</sup> the calf's mouth with a piece of muslin.<sup>20</sup>  
 There was an ordinance<sup>21</sup> passed to increase the amount of ordnance.<sup>22</sup>  
 They united in a petition<sup>23</sup> to partition<sup>24</sup> the estate at once.  
 I recollect<sup>25</sup> well I could not re-collect<sup>26</sup> the fragments.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

key, quay	tide, tied	thyme, time	load, lode
wait, weight	bale, bail	need, knead	team, teem
lean, lien	pray, prey	vice, vise	hare, hair

## LESSON 87

## FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

án tique', a dark finish, imitating age.	mír' rör, looking-glass; any polished surface that reflects light.
ból' stér, a support for the head.	re fríg' er á tor, a box or room for keeping food or other articles cool.
buf fet' (bóöf-fä'), a sideboard; a counter for refreshments.	sét tée', a long seat with a back.
chif fon iér', a tall chest of drawers.	stóöl, a single seat with three or four legs.
éom móde', a washstand with drawers.	suite (swét), a set; as a parlor suite.
eouch, a seat; a bed or place for re-pose.	téte' á téte (tät' á tät), a short sofa intended to accommodate two or three persons.
eup' board (küb' bér'd), a small closet for dishes.	up hól' stéred, furnished with coverings, cushions, etc.
däv' en pört, a large upholstered lounge; an ornamental writing desk.	ve lours' (-löör'), a kind of velvety fabric extensively used in upholstering.
dréss' er, a bureau with a mirror.	wärd' röbe, a portable closet for clothes.
es erí toire' (-twär'), a writing desk.	wëath' ered (-ërd), seasoned; said of wood thoroughly dried, etc., for manufacturing purposes.
häs' soek, a small, stuffed foot-rest.	
hät' ständ, a hat-rack; a hat-tree.	
léath ér étte', an imitation of leather.	
ma hög' à ny, valuable wood of reddish brown color much used in making fine furniture.	
mät' trëss, a stuffed bed or tick.	

## LESSON 88

## MISCELLANEOUS

à lü' mi nüm, a light, ductile metal.	mu gë' üm, a collection of curious things.
ar til' ler ý, cannon, mortars, etc.	ôr' ehës trå, a band of musicians.
däh' lia ( <i>or</i> däh'-), a plant bearing beautiful flowers.	phi län' thro pist, a lover of mankind.
de eäp' i täte, to behead.	pïn' à före, a child's apron.
de möe' rä çy, a republic; a government by the people.	räi' ment, clothing.
di' à leet, a local form of speech.	ro tün' dä, a circular building or hall.
di plö' mà çy, the art of conducting negotiations with foreign governments; tact; shrewdness.	seräwl, bad writing.
dí vine', holy; sacred; a clergyman.	spön tå' ne ous, self-generated; willing.
dox öl' o gy, a hymn of praise to God.	sy rïn' gä, a sweet-scented flower.
hý dro phö' bi à, animal madness.	thë öl' o gy, science of God and divine things.
jü' bi lëe, time of great joy.	trå pëze', a swinging horizontal bar, used in gymnastics.
mët ro pöl' i tan, belonging to a city.	trous seu' (tröö sô'), the outfit of a bride, including clothes, etc.
miëñ, demeanor; manners.	

## LESSON 89

## GASFITTING AND PLUMBING

cis' tërn, a reservoir; a tank.	för' çëps, pincers.
coup' ling (küp'-), connection; a device which connects adjacent parts.	hý drän' lie, conveying, or acting by, water; pertaining to fluids in motion.
cyl' in der, the barrel of an air or other pump.	hý' dränt, discharge pipe for water main; a water plug.
die, a tool for cutting threads on bolts; also, for punching holes, etc.	ör' i fiçe, a small opening into a cavity.
e jëet' or, a jet pump for lifting water from a space.	pli' erg, a kind of small pinchers with long jaws.
fau' çet, a fixture for drawing liquid from a cask or vessel.	plün' ger, a piston, used as a force in pumps.
fil' ter, a strainer; to purify.	réam' er, an instrument for enlarging a round hole.
flänge, a projecting edge or rim, as on a pipe, etc.	

săñ' ităry, of or pertaining to health; hygienic.	söł' der (söd' er), a fusible metallic cement.
sew' er age (sū'-), the general drainage of a city or town by means of sewers.	spig' ot, a faucet.
sink, a drain to carry off waste water; to submerge; to depress.	spout, a discharging pipe or orifice.
sī' phōn, a device by which liquid can be transferred to a lower level, generally a bent tube or pipe.	thrēad, the spiral rib of a bolt, screw, or nut.
	vălve, a lid, plug, or cover to admit, or prevent passage of, a liquid.
	vise, a clamping device for holding work, as in filing.

## LESSON 90

## REVIEW

residence	inhabitants	buffet	suite
develop	eligible	circuit	electricity
lose	loose	indispensable	liniment
telegram	asylum	apology	until
pheasant	mustache	frontier	despondency
impassable	pigeon	conductor	shackles
facility	mackintosh	antecedent	turkey
allege	quarrel	solder	clique
clumsy	mackerel	cistern	iniquity
precious	squirrel	sanitary	recollect
organdie	glazier	refrigerator	concede
exceed	cupboard	hydrant	cylinder
	reference	velours	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

panacea	purport	anomalous	ordinance
immigrant	sedentary	anonymous	orthodox

## LESSON 91

## GRAIN AND STOCK BROKERAGE

beār, a short seller for a decline.	elēär' ançes, shipments of grain and flour from lake or sea ports.
brō' ker, an agent; one who transacts business on commission.	ēōr' ner, an artificial scarcity created by holding property for high prices; to obtain control of.
brō' kēr age, commission; the business or employment of a broker.	
bułl, a buyer for an advance; as, to bułl stocks.	fü' tures, future values of merchandise or stocks.

hĕd'ge, buying or selling against other open trades to avert a loss.	point, on stock exchanges, one dollar a share.
liq' uī dă' tion, selling of property previously bought or contracted for; "evening up."	seălp' er, one who trades in options continually, making quick and frequent turns; an irregular broker.
lōng, one who has property bought in anticipation of a rise in price.	shōrt, one who has sold stock that he does not own in anticipation of a decline in price.
mă năp' u lăt ed, under artificial control; as a <i>manipulated market</i> .	squēezed, said of "short sellers" who are forced to pay artificially high prices for property.
măr' gă, security deposited with a broker to protect contracts.	străd' dle, an option giving a holder of stocks the double privilege of "give" or "take" at a certain price.
ōp' tion, a conditional contract; the right or power of choosing.	tiek' ēr, a telegraphic instrument recording stock quotations on paper tape.
ō ver bōught', more property bought than warranted by conditions.	un lōad' ing, selling in large quantities.
ō ver sĕll', to sell more than can be delivered.	whip' sawed, losing both ways; buying at the top and selling at the bottom.
ō ver trăd' ing, speculation carried to unsafe limits.	
pĕgged (pĕg' d), said of a market that refuses either to advance or to decline.	

## LESSON 92

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done."

as sure', to confirm; to assert positively.	čin' der, a partially burned substance.
bă rōm' e ter, an instrument denoting atmospheric pressure.	eon gēal', to freeze.
blăr, to dim; to blot.	eōn noīs seyr' (kōn ī syr'), a critical judge of things; one well versed.
et lăm' i ty, disaster.	dis as' trous, calamitous; unlucky.
chăm păgne' (-păne'), a highly effervescent wine.	dū' te ous, obedient; compliant.
chă' ős, disorder or confusion.	é' grëss, a place of exit.
chōre, a small job of work.	ës poug' al, the act of espousing.
	ës' sĕnçø, n a t u r e of a thing; substance.

<b>fête</b> (făt'), a festival.	<b>prög</b> nös' ti căte, to foretell by indications.
<b>gén' ēr ous</b> , liberal; noble.	<b>prō hib'</b> it, to forbid.
<b>Hay' tī</b> (hă' tī), an island republic east of Cuba.	<b>pro sā' ie</b> , dull; like prose.
<b>in căn' tive</b> , motive.	<b>whōa</b> (whō), stop.
<b>in ēv' ī tă ble</b> , certain; unavoidable.	<b>wiz' ard</b> , a magician.

## LESSON 93

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

<b>chēese</b> , the curd of milk.	<b>nut' mēg</b> , the hard aromatic kernel of the nutmeg tree.
<b>çin' nă mon</b> , a variety of spice.	<b>ōat' mēal</b> , meal made of oats.
<b>cō' eo</b> , a preparation similar to chocolate used in making a beverage.	<b>pie' kle</b> , any article of food preserved in brine or vinegar.
<b>cōf' fēe</b> , a shrub and its berry.	<b>rāi' gins</b> , dried grapes.
<b>fir' kīn</b> , a wooden vessel used for butter, lard, etc.	<b>sōr' ghūm</b> , Chinese sugar-cane.
<b>flour</b> , the finely ground meal of wheat.	<b>spā ghēt' ti</b> (-gēt'-), a kind of macaroni.
<b>gāl' lon</b> , a liquid measure of four quarts.	<b>tăp i ö' ea</b> , obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.
<b>gin' ger</b> , a root, ground for spice.	<b>to băe' eo</b> , a plant, the dried leaves of which are used for chewing and smoking.
<b>glü' eōse</b> , a kind of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar.	<b>thȳme</b> (tim), a plant much used in cooking.
<b>măe a rō' nī</b> , a food made of paste.	<b>vă nil' lă</b> , a flavoring extract made from the vanilla bean.
<b>mătch' eg</b> , sticks prepared for catching fire by friction.	<b>vēg' e tă ble</b> , an edible plant.
<b>mo lăs' sēg</b> , syrup made from vegetable juice or sap.	<b>vin' e ġar</b> , an acid liquor.
<b>mūs' tard</b> , a plant and its seed.	

## LESSON 94

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

<b>i tin' er ant</b> , traveling about.	<b>păr sī mō' ni ous</b> , stingy; penurious.
<b>stă' tion ā ry</b> , not moving; fixed.	<b>ex trăv' ā gănt</b> , prodigal; wasteful.
<b>hu mil i ā tion</b> , chagrin; vexation.	<b>se rēne'</b> , clear; calm.
<b>grăt i fieā tion</b> , delight; satisfaction.	<b>tĕm pĕst' ū ous</b> , stormy; boisterous.

tôr'ture, agony; torment.  
 ee'stâsy, rapture; excessive joy.  
 vět' ēr an, one long in service.  
 re er'quīt', one newly enlisted.  
 ti'ny, very small.  
 gi gān'tie, immense; huge.  
 à lāc'ri ty, cheerful readiness.  
 re lüe'tançe, aversion; repugnance.

ăñ i mōs' i ty, hatred; antipathy.  
 sým' pâthy, compassion; pity.  
 glîmpse, a short hurried view.  
 seru' ti ny, minute inspection.  
 fâe'tious (-shus), turbulent.  
 gēn' ial (-yâl), kindly; sympathetic.  
 de rî'sion, ridicule; scorn.  
 rëv'er ençe, veneration; respect.

Give the opposite of :

master	wrath	delighted	prompt
worthy	tedious	saintly	hence

## LESSON 95

### HARDWARE TERMS

ăm mu nî' tion, powder, balls, etc.  
 än nēaled', made tough by heating, then cooling slowly; as, *annealed* wire.  
 ꝑwl, a pointed instrument for piercing small holes.  
 bĕl' lōws, an instrument for blowing fires.  
 bĕn' zîne, an oil used for cleaning, etc.  
 bĕv' el, a kind of square used by carpenters, masons, etc.  
 bütt, a hinge used in hanging doors.  
 eän' is tēr, a metal box for coffee, tea, etc.  
 cär' tridge, a charge for a firearm.  
 châf' ing-dish, a vessel for cooking on the table.  
 elēav' ēr, an ax-like knife used by butchers.

éom' pass ēs, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.  
 eôrk' serew, an instrument for drawing corks from bottles.  
 eñ' ler ÿ, edged tools, such as knives, shears, razors, etc.  
 én ăm' eled (-éld), having a glossy or variegated surface; glazed.  
 fil' ter, a device for straining impurities from water, etc.  
 găl' vâ nize, to coat, as iron with zinc.  
 gâuge (gâge), an instrument used to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, etc.  
 gîm' lët, a small tool for boring holes.  
 gouge, a chisel with hollow blade; to scoop out.

grān' ite-wāre, a kind of iron ware, coated with granite enamel.	hīng, the attachment upon which a door or cover swings.	
grīnd' stōne, a flat circular stone hung upon an axis and used for sharpening tools, etc.	i' sīn glāss, pure gelatin; a name for mica.	
	jā pānned', coated with a black polish.	
Supplementary.		
lawn mower	fishing tackle	napkin ring
barbed wire	nail puller	sewing machine

## LESSON 96

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

It requires great patience<sup>1</sup> to attend such discontented patients.<sup>2</sup>  
 He used the fallen pillar<sup>3</sup> for his pillow<sup>4</sup> on that fatal night.  
 He unpacked the presents<sup>5</sup> in my presence.<sup>6</sup>  
 We pitied<sup>7</sup> her because she was so pitted<sup>8</sup> by the small-pox.  
 If you do not proscribe<sup>9</sup> its use, prescribe<sup>10</sup> some regulations concerning it.  
 The populace<sup>11</sup> are generally discontented in a very populous<sup>12</sup> city.  
 Poplar<sup>13</sup> is the most popular<sup>14</sup> timber in our line of work.  
 Many princes<sup>15</sup> are suitors of the young princess.<sup>16</sup>  
 Prophesy<sup>17</sup> a good prophecy.<sup>18</sup>  
 Will a dish of suet<sup>19</sup> suit<sup>20</sup> any person in your suite?<sup>21</sup>  
 The subtle<sup>22</sup> spider weaves a web of subtile<sup>23</sup> thread.  
 Do not ridicule<sup>24</sup> my old reticule.<sup>25</sup>

What is the difference between:

hope and expect	economical and frugal
anticipate and expect	abridgment and abstract
homogeneous and heterogeneous	

## LESSON 97

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable."	
āl low' ançē, a stated amount or quantity; toleration.	ā skew', awry; out of proper position.
ān' ces tōr, one from whom a person descends.	çhā rāde', an acted enigma.
	eōm pūl' sion, force applied; act of compelling.

equ' ri er, a messenger sent in haste.	fläm' beau (-bō), a torch.
erī sis, a turning point; a decisive moment.	im præ' tī cā ble, impossible.
de sir à bil' i ty, state or quality of being desirable.	lēav' en, a fermenting mixture.
dis eoun' te nancē, to look upon with disfavor.	mäg nā ním' i ty, generosity; largeness of spirit.
dis erēt', cautious; prudent.	mē' di ā tōr, intercessor.
dī vēr' sion, turning aside; pastime.	ōb' so lēte, out of use.
ex cēss' ive, beyond just limits.	pīt' i à ble, deserving pity.
ex pān' sion, the act of expanding.	po lȳg' à my, marriage with more than one wife or husband at a time.
fēl' o ny, a high crime.	Que bēc', a province of Canada; also a city.
fēr' vōr, ardor; intense feeling.	su pērb', grand; elegant.

## LESSON 98

**HARDWARE TERMS**

lā' dle, a cuplike spoon with a long handle.	rāke, a garden, or farm tool.
lēv' el, a carpenter's instrument; flat; even.	rī' fle, a gun with a grooved barrel.
māl' let, a small maul.	sçis' sors, a small cutting instrument.
maul, a heavy wooden hammer.	scōop, a deep shovel; a ladle.
mēt' al, an elementary substance, such as gold, iron, etc.	screw-driv' er, a tool for inserting screws.
mi' ter-box, a box for holding boards, etc., to be sawed at an angle or bevel.	shēl lae', a resinous substance used in varnishes, dyes, etc.
nāph' thā (nāf'- or nāp'-), an oil used for cleaning and heating.	slēdge, a large heavy hammer.
nick' el-plāt' ed, coated or plated with nickel.	spi' dēr, an iron kitchen utensil.
nīp' ple, a pipe fitting for connecting two other fittings.	sprink' ler, a watering pot.
pād' lōek, a strong detachable lock.	stēel' yārd (also stil' yērd), a device for weighing.
pīs' tol, a small firearm.	tūr' pēn tīne, an oil used in mixing paints, etc.
	twēe' zers, pincers; nippers.
	vēn' ti lā tor, a device for supplying fresh air.
	wrēnch, a tool for pulling or twisting.

## Supplementary:

oil stove	dinner pail	sash weight
can opener	pocket knife	door mat

## LESSON 99

## MISCELLANEOUS

"It ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not the sun."

af fil' ī ate, to unite; to adopt.	mīs'sīle, a projectile.
ăñ' gu lar, having angles; lean.	mōr' sel, a small portion.
bēn e făe' tōr, a friendly helper.	nēg' li gēnt, careless; neglectful.
bēv' er aģe, a drink; that which is drunk.	Nī ēä rā' gua (nēe eaw raw' gwa), a republic of Central America.
fā' tal, deadly; disastrous.	ōe eā' sion, a particular event or juncture.
fō' li age, leaves of a tree.	pēer, a nobleman; an equal; to peep.
fōr' ci ble, impressive; vigorous.	pēn i tēn' tia ry (-sha-), a prison.
fū' gi tive, fleeing, or having fled, as from justice; runaway.	sāt' ire, sarcasm; a sarcastic speech or essay.
hăp' hăz ard, at random.	seăf' fold, an elevated platform.
hýp oe' rī sý, deceit; to play a part.	sūr' nāme, the family name.
im mē' dī ate ly, without delay.	sūr vey', to measure, as land; to view.
īn ex eūs' ā ble, not to be justified.	vēn' er ātē, to revere; to cherish.
lūl' lā bȳ, a cradle song.	

Take a second glance at the following words:

accommodate	tobaccos	forty	parcel
superintendent	balance	ninety	legible
privilege	perceive	separate	cancel
judgment	marvelous	using	referred

## LESSON 100

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY

băek' band, part of a harness used to hold up shafts of a carriage.	băek' le, an instrument for fastening straps.
bil' let, a strap or loop which enters a buckle.	chēek' reīn, a rein to prevent a horse from lowering his head.
blind' ēr, a screen on the bridle.	chōke' strap, a strap to keep a horse's collar in place.
breech' ing (brich'-), the hinder part of a harness.	cīnch, a strong saddle girth.
bri' dle, head-gear for governing a horse.	erup' per, the loop which passes under a horse's tail.

gīrth, the strap by which a saddle is fastened to a horse.	pōm' mēl, the knob of a saddlebow.
hal' ter, a rope or strap for leading or tying a horse.	reīn, strap of a bridle by which the horse is governed.
hāmes, a kind of collar for horses.	sād' dle, part of a harness; seat for a rider.
här' ness, equipments of a horse, etc.	spūr, an instrument to hasten the speed of a horse.
hōrn, the high pommel of a saddle.	stir' rup, part of the saddle for the foot.
hous' ing, a covering for a horse's saddle; a horsecloth.	sūr' cīn gle, a girth for binding on a saddle, blanket, etc.
lär' ī at, a lasso; used also in picketing a horse.	trā' ces, the straps of a harness extending to the whiffletrees; a tug.
mär' tin gāle, a strap to hold down the head of a horse.	

## LESSON 101

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The liberty of discussion is the great safeguard of all other liberties."—*Macaulay*.

brīt' tle, fragile; liable to break.	ōm nip' o tence, infinite power.
brōgue, a dialectic pronunciation.	ōre, native mineral.
ce mēnt', an adhesive substance; to stick together.	pīque (pēk), stinging vexation; to stimulate to action.
eon vērt' ī ble, capable of being changed.	prōm e näde', a walk for amusement or exercise.
ēō quētte' (-ket'), a flirt.	rā' dī ūs, semi-diameter of a circle or sphere.
de ni' al, refusal.	rāp' tur ous, ecstatic; joyous.
dis tīn' guish, to note difference between; to confer eminence.	re gēm' blānce, likeness.
flēnd, an intensely malicious person.	rhȳme (rime), to correspond in sound; a couplet; poetry.
im mōr' al, sinful; dissolute.	rhȳthm (rīth' m), regular succession of motions, sounds, etc.
in dūl' gent, lenient; prone to indulge.	rōgue, a dishonest person; a rascal.
in' trī eate, complex; complicated.	rūm' mage, to search by overturning things.
lās' si tūde, languor.	twitch, to jerk.
Ma eāu' lay, English historian, essayist, poet and statesman.	

## LESSON 102

## HEATING, LIGHTING AND VENTILATING

á čět' ý lěne, a n illuminating gas	fěnd' er, a screen for an open fire- making a very brilliant light.
ánd' i ron, iron support for burning logs.	fire' -dog, an andiron.
áš běs' tōs, a kind of mineral unaf- fected by fire.	flüe, passage for a current of air.
éan de lā brum (pl., -brá), a candle- stick with branches.	fū' el, wood or any substance that feeds fire.
éhán de liér', a frame or support for lights.	für' nače, an enclosed fire-place.
chím' ney, a passage for smoke; a flue.	gás' o line, a highly volatile mixture.
elínp' er, slag which forms in stoves or furnaces.	gráte, a frame for holding fuel while burning.
éoal, a combustible mineral substance used for fuel.	heártb, floor of a fire-place.
éom bús' ti ble, easily inflammable.	kér' o sěne, an oil used for illuminat- ing purposes.
éł' bōw, any turn or bend like that of the arm joint.	pe tró' le ūm, an inflammable liquid exuding from the earth.
e lěc tro liér', a frame for supporting electric lamps.	rā' dí á tor, that which radiates heat.
	rāngé, a kind of cooking stove.
	rég' is ter, a damper for regulating ventilation.
	trán' sóm, a swinging window over a door.

## LESSON 103

## MISCELLANEOUS

The power to acquire, retain, and use information properly, is education in its broad sense. "He who can confine his entire attention to a point for ten minutes," some one says, "is educated." Do you believe it?

á pös' tle (-pos' l), one of the twelve	eúl' přít, a guilty person.
chosen by Christ; a zealous advo- cate of any doctrine.	dáz' zle, to blind temporarily with brilliance.
éas' tí gáte, to chastise.	děx' těr ous, expert; skilful.
eon fí děn' tial, trusted; intimate.	dí vís' i ble, capable of being divided.
eon' so nant, in harmony with; any letter of the alphabet not a vowel.	gnáw (náw), to bite or tear with the teeth.

hăl lě lū' iāh (-yāh), a song of praise to God.	seān' dal, slander; malicious defamation.
hōe' ing, cutting with a hoe.	spōnge, an absorbent, elastic substance; to clean.
ī děn' tie al, the same.	sūf' fo eāte, to stifle; to choke.
mīs'ēr à ble, wretched; forlorn.	tăe' ties, system of procedure; the science of military and naval evolutions.
pă rēn' the sīs, the marks ( ); an explanatory clause.	těp'īd, lukewarm.
plău' si ble, apparently right.	un ērr' ing, exact; unfailing; making no mistake.
Prēs bý tō' rī an, a religious sect.	wrin' kle, to crease; a crease.
prīm' i tīve, first; primeval; earliest.	
pýr o těch' nīs, pertaining to fireworks.	

For "eye" training.

voluminous	sufficient	palatial	patient
righteous	facetious	musician	ancient
erroneous	patience	conscience	deficient

## LESSON 104

### SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ăd' vēr tīge, to publish; to disclose.	in vēi' gle, to ensnare; to lead astray.
sūp prēss', to withhold; to repress.	ěx' trī eāte, to free; disentangle.
re plēn' ish, to stock anew.	per cēive', to discern; to see.
im pōv' er ish, to make poor.	mīs eon cēive', to misapprehend.
rēs' o lūte, firm; determined.	eom mū' ni eate, to impart; to share.
vāc' il lāt ing, wavering.	se erēte', to hide; conceal.
ex āg' ger āte, to overstate; enlarge.	eon tām' i nāte, to corrupt by contact.
un der ēs' tī mate, undervalue.	elānse, to clean; to purify.
prēd' e cēs sōr, one who precedes.	ěph ēm' ēr al, short-lived.
sūe cēs' sōr, one who follows.	pēr pēt' u al, everlasting; eternal.
dīs pār' age, to undervalue; to decry.	vī vā' cious, full of life.
ex tōl', to praise highly.	in ān' i māte, dead; dull.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

flesh	tendency	decrease	imminent
familiar	access	devise	extant
specimen	assay	illicit	insight

## LESSON 105

## REVIEW

brokerage	scalper	blur	connoisseur
liquidation	inevitable	disastrous	cocoa
cinnamon	macaroni	molasses	vegetable
raisins	tapioca	tobacco	reverence
itinerant	stationary	extravagant	cutlery
gigantic	reluctance	derision	economical
gauge	auger	canister	impracticable
abridgment	isinglass	prophecy	sieve
turpentine	pistol	crisis	negligent
survey	wrench	forcible	convertible
pique	surcingle	halter	confidential
divisible	resemblance	rummage	perceive
	vacillating	predecessor	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

corps	inevitable	ubiquity	pedal
levee	fictitious	inherent	corpse

## LESSON 106

## HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

băñ' quët, a feast.	fire'-es eäpe, a contrivance, generally on the outside of a building, for affording quick egress in case of fire.
bouñ lon' (bôöl yôñ'), broth or clear soup.	frie as sëe', a kind of meat stew.
brëak' făst, the morning meal.	grill, to broil on a gridiron.
ëà fë', a restaurant; room for serving liquors.	guëst, a lodger or boarder; a visitor.
ëõn fëe' tion er y, sweetmeats.	lăv' à to ry, a place for washing.
ëõn som më', clear soup or bouillon.	löb' by, the main entrance hall of a hotel.
ëñ' li na ry, relating to cookery.	lünch' eon (-ün), a light repast between meals.
en tree' (än trä'), a dish served between courses.	me nü', a bill of fare.
ël e vă' tör, a cage for conveying persons to different floors.	

r���s' tau r���nt, a place where meals are served; a cafe.	sh���r' b���t, a flavored water-ice.
p���s' tr���, such articles of food as pies, cakes, etc.	s���r' loin, a loin of beef.
s���u' sage, minced meat for food.	t���ble d'h���te (t��� bl' d���t), regular; ordinary; the regular meal, as a table d'h���te dinner.
se���l' ler y, a place where culinary utensils are kept.	t��� b���s' eo, a sauce made from red peppers.

## LESSON 107

## dictation exercise

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

That fine bridle<sup>1</sup> must have been left by the bridal<sup>2</sup> party.  
The cork would not buoy<sup>3</sup> up the boy.  
The grounds of this cemetery<sup>4</sup> are laid out with symmetry.<sup>5</sup>  
I met by chance<sup>6</sup> with a book of chants.<sup>7</sup>  
A man with so small a salary<sup>8</sup> cannot afford to buy celery.<sup>9</sup>  
This critic<sup>10</sup> wrote a good critique<sup>11</sup> on the book.  
The sailors carried my silver cruse<sup>12</sup> on their last cruise.<sup>13</sup>  
As I jumped across the creek<sup>14</sup> I felt a crick<sup>15</sup> in my neck.  
Many correspondents<sup>16</sup> make my daily correspondence<sup>17</sup> very heavy.  
I am confident<sup>18</sup> that he will not make you his confidant.<sup>19</sup>  
Seize<sup>20</sup> him if he does not cease<sup>21</sup> from his depredations.  
Wreathe<sup>22</sup> a wreath for the victor.  
I doubted his veracity<sup>23</sup> but not his voracity.<sup>24</sup>  
His relict<sup>25</sup> keeps his watch as the only relic of her husband.

What is the difference between:

arduous and difficult	accurate and precise
biased and prejudiced	discerning and discriminating
indolent and lazy	happen and transpire

## LESSON 108

## MISCELLANEOUS

**“The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature.”**

com plā' ēn ēy, self-satisfaction.	deign (dānē), to allow; to condescend.
eon' fis ea', to seize by authority.	dis re spēet' ful, uncivil; discourte-
eor rūpt' i ble, subject to decay.	ous.
de eō' rum, dignity; propriety of	dūn' ēgeon (-jūn), a close prison; a
speech and behavior.	dark, underground cell.

en <i>çir' ele</i> , to surround ; to enclose by a circle.	sūs <i>çěp' tě ble</i> , sensitive ; capable of receiving impressions.
ex <i>pō' sure</i> , the act of laying open ; making public.	Těn' <i>ný són</i> , English poet laureate.
făl' <i>la çy</i> , mistake ; deceptive or false appearance.	tēe <i>tō' tal er</i> , an abstainer from intoxicants.
fir' <i>mă měnt</i> , the sky ; the heavens.	te nā' <i>cious</i> , tough ; unyielding ; adhesive ; retentive.
foi' <i>ble</i> , failing ; weakness.	tūn' <i>nel</i> , an underground passage ; to make a tunnel.
gým <i>năs' tles</i> , athletic exercises.	un eoū' <i>ple</i> , to disjoin.
hi' <i>běr nātē</i> , to winter in close quarters, as some reptiles, etc.	ün in těl' <i>lī gi ble</i> , obscure ; not understood.
in <i>elěm' ent</i> , severe, as applied to weather ; not mild.	un kěmpt', untidy ; unpolished ; not combed.
ser' <i>geant</i> ( <i>sär-</i> or <i>sér-</i> ), a military officer.	vōgue, fashion ; mode.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

prays, preys, praise	sees, seas, seize	viol, vial, vile
born, bourne, borne	bole, boll, bowl	cite, site, sight
vain, vane, vein	ceil, seal, seel	pear, pare, pair

## LESSON 109

## INSURANCE

äe' <i>ci dent</i> , injury not self-inflicted ; an unexpected event.	är' <i>son</i> , the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or other property of another person.
äe' <i>tu a rý</i> , an officer of a life insurance company who computes values of contingent liabilities, etc.	běn e fi' <i>ci à ry</i> (-fish'-), one to whom insurance is paid.
äd <i>jüst' ment</i> , settlement of fire losses or claims ; disposition.	děs à bil' <i>ity</i> , helplessness.
äf' <i>fix</i> , to subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end ; connect ; unite.	én dow' <i>ment</i> , insurance paid before death at a fixed time.
än' <i>çes try</i> , birth or honorable descent.	fōr' <i>fei ture</i> , the loss of some right, estate, etc., by an offense, breach of condition, or other act.
än nū' <i>i ty</i> , a sum of money payable annually for a stated period.	frà tēr' <i>ni ty</i> , a company ; a brotherhood ; men of the same class, etc.

frā tēr' nal, mutually helpful.	mū' tu al, shared alike; common;
hāz' ard ous, dangerous; risky; un- certain.	joint; reciprocal.
in eōn vērt' i ble, nonchangeable.	non-fōr' feit à ble, not forfeitable on account of payment.
in dēm' nī ty, security against loss.	pōl' i çy, contract of insurance; a course.
in sūr' à ble, capable of being in- sured.	prē' mī um, a sum of money paid for insurance; a reward.
lăpsed (lăpst), ineffectual, void, or forfeited; to pass slowly or by de- grees.	re new' à ble, capable of being ex- tended.
mōr tăl' i ty, deaths in relation to numbers.	un' der-wrī ter, a person that makes insurance a business.

## LESSON 110

## MISCELLANEOUS

à býss', a bottomless gulf.	in dis ereēt', imprudent.
ăf' fă ble, gracious; courteous.	lăx ū' rī ant, abundant in growth; excessive.
ăp' pe tite, desire for food or drink.	mūf' fle, to cover close; to wrap.
ăs sō' cl āte (-shī-), a companion; to bring together.	mū' tī lāte, to disfigure; to maim.
ăth' lēte, one trained in physical ex- ercises.	pēr spire', to sweat.
eo hē' sive, having the property of sticking together.	prōph' et, one who foretells.
eo nūn' drūm, a kind of riddle.	pū' rī fy, to cleanse; to make pure.
eon vūlse', to disturb; to cause spasms.	pūr sūe', to follow persistently.
ěth' ies, the science of human duty.	săe' rā ment, the Lord's supper; an oath; a solemn covenant.
fe rō' cious, fierce; savage.	tēnd' ēn çy, inclination; drift; bent.
fie tī' tious, not real; feigned.	Thames (tēmz), a river.
hi lă' rī ous, mirthful; boisterously merry.	trāi' tor, a betrayer.
	vēnge' ançē (vēnj' ans), retributive punishment.

One word is usually made of such as the following:

anyhow	freemason	racetrack	overnight
lawsuit	massmeeting	inasmuch	schoolboy
gaslight	bookkeeper	billboard	racehorse

## LESSON 111

## JEWELRY AND OPTICAL GOODS

brāçē' let, an ornament for the wrist.	öp tī' cian, a maker or seller of optical goods.			
bril' liant (-yānt), a diamond or other gem of the finest cut.	ox' i dized, dark and shadow effects produced on silver.			
brōoch, an ornamented clasp, usually worn at the throat.	pēn' dū lūm, an oscillating weight.			
ēar' at, twenty-fourth part; a weight of four grains.	plat' ed, coated with some metal different from the fundamental one.			
ear' ring, a jewel for the ear.	rēg' ū lā tōr, a clock of superior excellence; that which regulates.			
gēm, a precious stone of any kind.	sil' ver-wāre, dishes, ornaments, etc., made of silver.			
gōg' gles, a kind of spectacles used as a screen or protection.	sōl' i tāire, a precious stone, most frequently a diamond, set by itself.			
guārd, a watch chain or cord.	spēe' tā ele, an aid to the eyes; a show.			
hūnt' ing-eāse, a name applied to watches protected on both sides by metal.	stēr' e o seōpe, an instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid form.			
lōek' et, a catch; a small ornamental picture-case.	stēr' ling, standard value; pure; as, <i>sterling</i> silver.			
mi' ero seōpe, an instrument to aid the eye in examining minute objects.	tēl' e seōpe, an instrument for viewing distant objects.			
mount' ing, setting to advantage; as, <i>mounting</i> a diamond; a setting.	trāns lū' cent, transparent; clear.			
o pāque', not transparent.	Precious stones:			
amethyst	carnelian	diamond	opal	sardius
beryl	cat's-eye	emerald	pearl	sardonyx
bloodstone	chalcedony	garnet	ruby	topaz
carbuncle	chrysolite	onyx	sapphire	turquoise

## LESSON 112

## MISCELLANEOUS

ā'ēr o nāut, a balloonist.	bāt tāl' ion, a body of troops.
ān nounce', to proclaim.	bryīse, to injure; to batter; to dent.
āu tōn' o my, self-government, or political independence.	ēa pā' cious, roomy.
	eōn çēit' ed, vain, proud.

eōn flā grā' tion, a great fire.	prē pōg sēss', to impress favorably; to preoccupy.
e qui lib' ri um, equipoise; state of being balanced.	rēt' i çent, inclined to keep silent; reserved.
gäunt, meager; lean.	rī dle' ū lous, absurd; droll.
guā' no, a fertilizer.	sāne' tūm, a retreat; a private room.
in sāne', bereft of reason.	sāt is fāc' to rī ly, in a satisfactory manner.
lis' ten (-en), to hearken.	slūg' ġard, an idler.
Ma nil' ā, a city in the Philippines.	slūçiē, a water or flood gate.
mēr' ci fūl, humane; full of mercy.	sūp' pli ant, entreating; one who supplicates.
ös' çil lāte, to swing to and fro.	
pär tiç' i pāte, to share in; to partake.	

Take a second glance at the following words:

deceive	mileage	cellar	derision
suspense	Tuesday	village	salary
salable	February	caprice	persuade

## LESSON 113

### LEGAL TERMS

"The public welfare is the highest law."—*Legal Maxim.*

ā bēt' ter, } one who aids or encourages another to commit	ād jūđge', to judge; to deem; to award judicially.
ā bēt' tor, } a crime.	ād' vo ēäte, a defender; to plead in favor of.
ā bey' ançe, a state of suspension or temporary inaction.	āf fi dā' vīt, a sworn statement in writing.
āb sōlve', to free from; to pardon.	āfōre' said, said before, or in a preceding part.
āc çēs' so ry, one who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice.	āl le āgā' tion, a statement by a party of what he undertakes to prove; positive assertion.
āe eōm' plīçe, an associate in wrongdoing.	āl lēge' āble, capable of being alleged or affirmed.
āe eūge', to charge with a crime; to blame.	āl' i mō ny, a separate maintenance allowed a wife on her divorce or separation from her husband.
āe quit' tal, formal release from a charge; a release.	ān' no tā ted, explained by notes.
āe t'ion, suit at law; deed.	
ād mīn is trā' tor, a man who manages or settles the estate of an intestate.	

ăp pĕal', to apply for removal to a higher court; an entreaty.	ăr' gū ment, reasons offered in proof; discussion.
ăp pĕl' lant, one who appeals; pertaining to an appeal; appellate.	ăr rāign' (-rān'), to call to answer in court; to accuse.
ăr' bī tra ry, absolute in power; tyrannical.	ăs sāl' ant, an assaulter; one who attacks.
ăr bi tra' tion, a hearing and decision by arbitrators.	ăs sqūl', a violent attack to do hurt to another.

## LESSON 114

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

dis ăp point', to defeat; to frustrate.	ĕon tĕmpt' i ble, despicable; mean.
rē' al ize, to accomplish; gain.	re spĕet' & ble, worthy of respect.
pit' tançe, a small allowance; a trifle.	eōv' ēt oūs, greedy; avaricious.
ă būn' dançe, plenty; exuberance.	chār' i tā ble, lenient; liberal.
ăs sīd' ū oūs, diligent; unremitting.	çĕn' tral, accessible; convenient.
in' do lent, lazy; slothful.	in ae çess' i ble, unapproachable.
soçl' e ty, association; company.	stāl' wart (or stāl'-), sturdy; strong.
pēr son ăl' i ty, individuality.	ir rēs' o lūte, fickle; unsteady.
ă vēr' sion, dislike; antipathy.	eon' trō vēr sȳ, dispute; contention.
eon gē ni ăl' i ty, natural affinity.	ū nā nīm' i tȳ, harmony; of one mind.
seārçe, rare; not plentiful.	ĕx pē' dī ent, advisable.
plēn' ti ful, ample; copious.	dēt rī mēn' tal, harmful; causing loss.

## LESSON 115

## LEGAL TERMS

"The law assists those who are vigilant, not those who sleep over their rights."—*Legal Maxim.*

ăs sign ēe', a person to whom an assignment has been made.	ăt tēs tā' tion, official testimony; subscribing to a written instrument.
ăs sign' ment, a transfer of title or interest by writing.	ăt tōr' neȳ, one legally appointed by another to act for him; a lawyer.
ăs sign ōr', one who makes an assignment.	ă vēr', to avouch or verify; to prove or justify.

bāil' à ble, capable of being bailed after arrest.	chärgé à ble, subject to be charged or accused.
bāil ē', one to whom goods are bailed or delivered in trust.	clāt' ión, official notice; quotation.
bāil' mēnt, delivery of goods or money in trust for some special purpose.	elāim' ant, one who asserts a right or title.
bank' rūpt, a person judicially declared insolvent; to make bankrupt; unable to pay debts.	elēm' en cÿ, mercy; mildness toward offenders.
be quēath' (-kwēeth'), to transmit, as by a will.	eli' ent, one who consults a legal adviser.
bīg' à my, the crime of having two living husbands or wives.	eōde, a system, or digest, of laws.
briēf, a concise statement of a client's case, for the instruction of counsel.	eōd' i cil, an addition or supplement to a will.
gēde, to give up; to pass title to.	eōl lāt' er al, that which is pledged or deposited as additional security.
chān' cer y, a court of equity.	eōm' pāet, an agreement or contract between parties.
	eōm plāint', an accusation; a formal charge.

## LESSON 116

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Testamentary<sup>1</sup> law deals with the will, or testament, by which a man, the testator,<sup>2</sup> or a woman, the testatrix,<sup>3</sup> directs what shall be done with his or her property after death. Real estate given by will is a devise.<sup>4</sup> Personal property so given is a legacy.<sup>5</sup> Those receiving these gifts are devisees,<sup>6</sup> or legatees.<sup>7</sup> Bequests is a general term covering these gifts.

Wills should always be drawn under judicious<sup>8</sup> and experienced<sup>9</sup> advice. Their provisions<sup>10</sup> should, in every case, be so clearly defined that there can be no mistake about the meaning. Any person of proper age and sound judgment<sup>11</sup> may convey property by will. All legatees are debarred<sup>12</sup> by law from witnessing<sup>13</sup> wills in which they are interested; their signature<sup>14</sup> would nullify<sup>15</sup> the whole instrument,<sup>16</sup> and no person can serve<sup>17</sup> as executor if he be under twenty-one years of age, a lunatic,<sup>18</sup> convict, imbecile,<sup>19</sup> or an alien<sup>20</sup> at the time of proving the will. The father may appoint his wife, son, brother, or any other relative as executor, and each in turn may do likewise,

as confidence<sup>21</sup> may exist. An addition to the will, called a codicil, designed<sup>22</sup> to modify, add to, or change previous bequests, may be executed at any time, but in every case it must be rendered as definite<sup>23</sup> and precise<sup>24</sup> as the will itself, witnessing included. Wills should be made in good season, while those making them are in health and at leisure.<sup>25</sup>

## LESSON 117

## LEGAL TERMS

"He who seeks equity must himself do equity."—*Legal Maxim.*

eon čěs' sion, act of yielding; a grant.	de běn' ture, a writing acknowledging a debt.
eon eήr', to agree in opinion.	de erēe', a decision, order or sentence, given in a cause by a court.
eon děmn', to blame; convict.	de fault', non-performance of duty.
eon těn' gen čy, a possible event; accident.	de fěnd' ant, a person against whom an action or suit at law is brought.
eōr po rā' tion, a body politic formed by law to act as a single person.	de fěnse', } the defendant's answer
equ' pon (kōō'-), an interest certificate attached to a bond; a part of a ticket.	de fěnce', } or plea; justification.
eoun' sel, advice; adviser; to advise.	de mīse', to bequeath; to give; death.
eourt (kōrt), the place where justice is administered; a tribunal; the judge or judges.	de mīr', to offer objections.
eov' e nant, a contract; a mutual agreement between two or more parties.	de těn' tion, act of detaining or keeping back; custody.
erim' i nal, relating to crime; one guilty of crime.	de pō' nent, one who gives testimony, usually in writing.
erōss'-quēs tion, to cross-examine.	de pōse', to testify under oath.
eūs'to dy, judicial or penal safekeeping.	dōm' i čile, an abode; residence.
	dow' er, the portion of a married woman or widow's interest in all real estate owned by her husband.
	drāw ēe', one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

Legal terms,—what do they mean?

ex post facto  
bill of attainder

habeas corpus  
eminent domain

non-suit  
subrogation

## LESSON 118

## MISCELLANEOUS

"To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those or other in treachery."

āl lāy', to calm; to soothe.	in frān' gī ble, unbreakable; not to be broken or violated.
béllē, an attractive young lady.	in vēt' er ate, habitual.
būx' ōm, stout and rosy.	jān' i tōr, a caretaker of a building; a porter.
ēō à lī' tion, an alliance.	kēr' nel, a grain; a seed in a shell.
ēōm' ie al, ludicrous; funny.	lās' so, a rope with a running noose; to catch with a lasso.
de cī' sive, final; conclusive.	mōn' āreh, a sovereign.
de scēnd' ant, descending lineally from another, however remotely.	ōb' e lisk, a square shaft with pyramidal top; the mark (†).
dis o bey' (-ba'), not to obey; to violate commands.	pe ryūs' āl, reading with attention.
dōm' ī nōes, a game.	rēn' dēz vōus (-dē vōō), a place of meeting; to assemble at a given place.
e nīg' mā, a riddle; an obscure saying.	Rī ū Grān' dē (Rē ū Grān' dā), a river flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.
ē quīv' o eal, uncertain; of doubtful meaning.	tōl' er āte, to endure; to suffer.
gēn e āl' o gȳ, a pedigree; lineage.	
gēs tīe' u lāte, to make gestures.	
in ē' brīāte, a drunkard; to intoxicate.	

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

fate, fete	pale, pail	rye, wry	aught, ought
flea, flee	seam, seem	hide, hied	lesson, lessen
maze, maize	aisle, isle	hew, hue	draft, draught

## LESSON 119

## LEGAL TERMS

"The act itself does not make a man guilty unless his intentions were so."— <i>Legal Maxim.</i>	
dēe' a lōgue (-lōg), the ten commandments.	dū rēss', actual or threatened violence.
di' gēst, an analytical classification and arrangement of statutes.	ēm bēz' zle, to appropriate money fraudulently.
dis in hēr' it, to dispossess; to cut off from inheriting.	en āet', to make a law.
	ēq' ui ty, right; justice; fairness.

ĕv' i dĕnĕ, proof; testimony.  
 ĕx e eū' tion, carrying into effect the judgment given in a court of law.  
 ĕx ee' ū tor, a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will.  
 fē' al ty, loyalty; homage.  
 fi' ăt, an authoritative command or order to do something; a decree.  
 frăud, deceiving another person to his injury; deceit; trick.  
 gär nish ēe', one in whose hands property of another is attached; to attach.  
 guăr an tēe', a surety for performance; to warrant.  
 hēir, a person to whom property will descend by inheritance.

hēre in aft' er, in the following part of this writing; document, etc.  
 hēre in be före', in the preceding part of this writing, document, etc.  
 hōme' stēad, home or seat of a family; the home place.  
 hōm' i çide, the killer or the killing of a human being.  
 il lē' ăgal, unlawful.  
 im pän' el, to form or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice.  
 in dict' (-dite'), to accuse in legal form; to compose.  
 in dōr sēe', one in whose favor an endorsement is made.  
 in frīnge', to transgress; to violate; to break some rule or law.

## LESSON 120

## REVIEW

nineteenth	machines	confectionery	differences
practiced	lobby	sirloin	luncheon
restaurant	sausage	susceptible	intelligible
deign	hibernate	lapsed	beneficiary
forfeiture	convertible	sacrament	athlete
convulse	perspire	oxidized	Thames
vengeance	opaque	turquoise	sterling
conceited	pearl	ridiculous	battalion
accessory	possess	mileage	arraign
assault	acquittal	contemptible	stalwart
expedient	abundance	cede	chargeable
coupon	bailee	defendant	domicile
	condemn	surveyor	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

pillar	prophecy	league	thralldom
credence	perspective	typographical	voucher

## LESSON 121

## LEGAL TERMS

"The law does not seek to compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform."—*Legal Maxim.*

in **fringe' ment**, a trespass upon the rights of another; encroachment on the copyright, patent, etc., of another; violation.

in **jūne' tion**, a command; a judicial restraint.

in **sōl' věn cȳ**, inability to pay debts. in **tēs' tate**, dying without having made a will.

in **vāl' id**, void; null.

ju **dī' cial**, pertaining to a court or judge.

jū **rīs dīe' tion**, legal authority, or the space over which it extends.

lär' cē nȳ, theft.

lāw' yēr, one versed in, or a practitioner of law.

lēase, to let; a contract for rent.

lēg' a cȳ, a gift by will.

lēg a tēe', one who has a legacy.

li' bel, to defame; a defamation.

li' cense, to permit; permission.

lien (lēn), a legal claim on any class of property to secure payment of a debt.

līm ī tā' tion, a restriction; a statutory period.

lit' i gāte, to contest by a lawsuit.

lýnch, to inflict punishment, especially death, in an unlawful manner.

māl fēa' sançe, the doing of an act which is evil or unlawful.

mān-dā' mūs, a kind of writ commanding the performance of some duty.

mēr' gēr, an absorption of one estate or contract in another.

mi' nōr, less; one under age of twenty-one.

mit i gā' tion, abatement; relief.

ne gō' ti à ble, that which may be freely sold or exchanged.

ne gō' ti à te (-shī āt), to bargain or trade; to transfer negotiable papers.

## LESSON 122

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more."—*Lord Bacon.*

ā bōve'-bōard, in open sight; without trick.

ap pāll', to scare; to depress or dis-courage with fear.

bug' à bōō, a specter.

elēm' a tis, a climbing plant with flowers.

eon spīr' a cȳ, a plot.

des' ert, sandy plain.

des sert', last course at dinner.

de věl' op, to unfold; to disclose.	lōose, to unbind; unfastened.
ěl' i gi ble, suitable; desirable.	lōse, to forfeit; to suffer loss.
en věl' op, to enclose within a case; to surround.	nū' ele us, a kernel; a mass around which something is gathered.
e vān' gěl ist, a revivalist; a preacher of the gospel.	pro cě' dure, process; a step taken.
in dis pěn' sā ble, impossible to be omitted or spared; necessary.	suāv' i ty, gentleness; agreeableness.
lānd' scāpe, a picture of a portion of country.	sur pris', wonder; astonishment.
lin' e à ment, feature, particularly of the face.	sū' ze rāin tý, paramount authority.
lin' i ment, ointment.	tān' gi ble, evident; readily apprehended.
	vil' lage, a hamlet; a small collection of houses.
	writ' ing, a manuscript.

Look at these words. Some of them are sometimes wrongfully separated.

overcome	therefore	sure, sugar
some other	unforeseen	till, until
apiece	all together	woebegone or wobegone
narrow-minded	into, in two	all right (misspelled "alright")

## LESSON 123

### MISCELLANEOUS

a dg', unnecessary trouble.	mōn' o sýl lā ble, a word of only one syllable.
bōn' net, a covering for the head.	něph' ew, son of a brother or sister.
brāwl, a noisy quarrel.	niēče, daughter of a brother or sister.
ex erç' cí a ting, causing or inflicting intense pain.	nūrs' er y, the place in a house appropriated to the care of the children.
Fäh' ren heit, a thermometer scale introduced by Dr. Fahrenheit.	öb sērv' à to ry, a place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view may be commanded.
făs' cí năte, to charm; to enchant.	păn de mō' ni ūm, a lawless, riotous place or assemblage.
feūd, vindictive strife.	rep re sěn tā' tion, a picture, model or other fac-simile.
gēn' ius (-yūs), distinguished mental superiority.	re sěm' ble, to be like or similar to.
jōs' tle, to elbow; to push or crowd.	
mōd i fi cā' tion, the act of modifying or the state of being modified.	

sěn ti měnt' al, an excess of sentiment or sensibility.	u tll' i ty, serviceableness; usefulness.
spēe tā' tōr, a beholder; one who looks on.	whis' tle, a shrill sound, musical or used as a signal.
spír' it ū ous, ardent; containing alcohol.	wir' y, made of wire; sinewy; tough.

zéal' ous, ardent; incited by zeal.

One word should be made of the following:

anywhere	withdraw	headquarters	trademark
something	withhold	headdress	standpoint
meantime	withal	heretofore	whereas

## LESSON 124

### LEGAL TERMS

"He who considers merely the letter of an instrument goes but skin-deep into its meaning."  
—*Legal Maxim.*

ōath, a solemn affirmation to tell the truth.	pos sës' sion, occupancy; physical control of property.
ō' vërt, manifest; open; public.	prae' tice, custom; form of conducting suits; exercise of a profession.
pà rö'l', } oral declaration; given or	prō' båte, proof before a competent officer or tribunal of the validity of a deceased person's will.
pà röle', } done by word of mouth.	pröc' èss, procedure; a legal writ.
pëwn, a deposit or pledge, given as security for a loan. (It applies only to chattels or money.)	pròm' is so ry, containing a specified promise.
pày èe', one to whom money is to be paid.	pröp o si' tion, proposal; offer.
pënd' en cy, the state or quality of being undecided, or in continuance; as, the <i>pendency</i> of a suit.	prös' e eüte, to arraign; to carry on; to continue.
pér' jure, to swear falsely.	prö' tëst, notice by a notary public of the non-payment of a note, or non-acceptance and non-payment of a draft.
pët' it (pët' y), little; small. (Obs. except in legal language.)	pröx' y, a substitute; authority to act for another.
pët' ti fög ger, an inferior lawyer.	re büt' tal, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's evidence.
pläin' tiff, one who commences a personal action or suit.	
plëa, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand.	

re <i>çēiv</i> <i>er</i> , a person appointed by a court to manage property, the ownership of which is in suspense.	re <i>scīnd'</i> , to annul; to revoke; to repeal; to abrogate.
<i>rēf</i> <i>er</i> <i>ēe'</i> , one to whom a thing is referred; an arbitrator.	re <i>spōnd' ent</i> , a defendant; one who answers; one whose part it is to refute objections.

## LESSON 125

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ōb' <i>stī</i> <i>nate</i> , stubborn; persistent.	prōd' <i>i ġal</i> , wasteful; lavish.
dōç' <i>īle</i> , easily managed; tractable.	frū' <i>īgal</i> , saving; economical.
bur' <i>ī al</i> ( <i>bēr'-</i> ), interment.	ā bōm' <i>i nā ble</i> , odious; detestable.
res <i>ūr</i> <i>rē'</i> <i>tion</i> , rising again.	ād' <i>mī ra ble</i> , most excellent; rare.
brāwn' <i>ȳ</i> , muscular; robust.	dī lā' <i>tion</i> , expansion; an enlarging.
fēe' <i>ble</i> , weak; fragile.	eōn' <i>trāe tion</i> , a narrowing.
gāud' <i>ȳ</i> , showy; glittering.	pā <i>çīf' ie</i> , peaceful; placid; calm.
in eōn <i>spīe' u ous</i> , hardly discernible.	tūr' <i>bu lent</i> , agitated; riotous.
in tēl' <i>lī gī ble</i> , comprehensible.	trāg' <i>e dy</i> , a fatal event.
am bīg' <i>u ous</i> , doubtful; uncertain.	eōm' <i>e dy</i> , an amusing circumstance.
eon trā <i>dīet'</i> , to oppose; to deny.	pēr' <i>mā nence</i> , duration; fixedness.
main tāin', to support; to uphold.	mū tā bil' <i>ī tȳ</i> , changeableness.

Give the opposite of :

illiterate	disreputable	condescend	adequate
insincere	inconstant	erase	repugnant
pleasant	silence	gigantic	possible

## LESSON 126

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

The precedent<sup>1</sup> case established a precedent in my favor.

I will commence<sup>2</sup> my comments<sup>3</sup> to-morrow.

If such news affect<sup>4</sup> her you will soon see the effect.<sup>5</sup>

His reason<sup>6</sup> for not receiving<sup>7</sup> the invalid<sup>8</sup> at the hospital<sup>9</sup> was invalid.

It was determined by statute<sup>10</sup> that the statue<sup>11</sup> should be equal stature<sup>12</sup> with the original.<sup>13</sup>

He sells stationery<sup>14</sup> from a stationary<sup>15</sup> stand.

The old residents<sup>16</sup> left this residence<sup>17</sup> long ago.

I fell into a quiet doze<sup>18</sup> after taking the dose<sup>19</sup> of medicine.

Give me eleven<sup>20</sup> cakes of your nice leaven.<sup>21</sup>

They were not allowed<sup>22</sup> to speak aloud.<sup>23</sup>

He is a weakly<sup>24</sup> man to publish a weekly<sup>25</sup> newspaper.

Distinguish in meaning between:

lawyer and attorney  
principle and principal  
pastime and recreation

among and between  
audience and spectators  
instinctive and original

## LESSON 127

### LEGAL TERMS

"The hand that receives the benefit ought to stand the burden."—*Legal Maxim.*

rēs tī tū' tion, act of restoring; indemnification.	tēs tā' tōr, a male person who leaves a will.
spē' cial ty, a contract under seal; special object of attention.	tes tā' trix, a female person who leaves a will.
stāt' u to rý, having its authority in the statutes.	tēs' ti mō ný, affirmation in proof of some fact.
sure' tý, a security against loss; a bondsman.	tōrt, an infringement of private rights; a civil wrong or injury.
sūb poē' nā (-pē'-), a writ commanding the attendance of a witness in court.	trēs' pass, violation of another's rights; to intrude.
sūe, to prosecute in law.	tri bū' nal, a court of justice.
sūr' ro gāte, a substitute; a probate judge.	trūs tēe', one to whom property is legally committed in trust.
tēn' ant, an occupant; one who holds property of another.	vēr bā' tím, word for word.
tēn' e měnt, a house or part of a house for one family.	vēr' diet, the decision of a judge or jury; judgment.
there aft' er, according to that; after that.	vēr' sus, against.
there to fōre', up to that time.	void' à ble, capable of being avoided, or confirmed.
tēs' tā ment, a will; covenant.	wāive, to defer; to relinquish.
	where' fōre, for what or which reason.

## LESSON 128

## TEST WORDS

The following words were given at a teachers' institute as a test in spelling. Sixty-five persons took part. The figures indicate the number of times each word was misspelled.

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

preparation, 3	seizing, 19	separating, 5	strategy, 18
parallel, 8	reprieve, 6	emanate, 39	diphtheria, 18
precedent, 11	accessible, 18	leisure, 6	orifice, 8
intercede, 1	siege, 22	emigrant, 10	sacrilegious, 36
liniment, 13	stationery, 22	repetition, 15	symmetry, 24
brigadier, 10	icicle, 6	supersede, 37	anonymous, 25
inflammation, 39	satellite, 36	weird, 30	exaggerate, 23
tranquillity, 46	aqueduct, 24	immigrant, 18	herbivorous, 38
received, 7	permanence, 29	stratagem, 12	siphon, 39
wield, 19	conscientious, 27	jealousy, 6	inference, 4

## LESSON 129

## MISCELLANEOUS

ām' pū tātē, to cut off.

bāy' ō nēt, a kind of dagger fitted on the end of a musket or rifle.

cōg' nī zant (or kōn' i-), knowledge of; perception.

cōme' ly, becoming; handsome.

cōm pār' ā tive, relative; estimated by comparison.

el līspe', an oval figure.

fūr' ther, more distant; additional.

ghāst' ly (gāst'-), deathlike; hag-gard; hideous.

grāph' ie, descriptive; well deline- ated.

häunt, a resort; to visit unpleasantly.

hoist, to raise; to lift; a device for lifting.

in hēr' ent, innate; inborn; native.

in tū ī' tion, quick perception; knowledge from within.

Mān hāt' tan, the island on which New York is built.

mōr'tal, deadly; human; subject to death.

nōr' ish, to feed; to maintain.

pān ā cē' ā, a proposed remedy for all diseases.

rē - ēch' ō, to echo back.

rēg' i dent, one who lives permanently in a certain place.

sō' ciāl, companionable; fond of society.

sýn' à gogue, a Jewish house of worship.

tér' rāce, a grassy bank.

týr' an ný, despotism; arbitrary exercise of power.

vág' à bōnd, a tramp; a vagrant.

wéap' ón, an instrument of offense or defense.

## LESSON 130

### MISCELLANEOUS

"Two things are absolutely necessary to young people: exercise to render them robust, and discipline to make them good and wise."—*Plato*.

ǎl lū' sion, an indirect reference; a hint.

blōnde, a person of fair complexion.

brick' -kīlñ (-kill), a kiln for burning brick.

ehém' ī al, pertaining to chemistry.

éom pléx' ion, color of the face or skin; aspect.

en éom' pass, to enclose; to encircle.

e quēs' tri an, pertaining to horses or horsemanship.

fræ' tious, unruly; ugly; snappish.

fū' mi gāte, to purify; to smoke.

gär' rū lōūs, talkative; noisy, said of birds.

Hō nō lu' lu, capital city of Hawaii.

im mæ' u late, pure; spotless.

in síp' id, tasteless; dull; uninteresting.

no tō' rī oūs, famous, especially in an unfavorable sense.

ō vā' tion, an expression of homage; popular demonstration.

poign' ant (poin'-), pricking; sharp; satirical.

re cēss', a niche; intermission.

re liēf', the act of relieving, or the state of being relieved.

süb tēr rā' ne an, underground.

tri' ūmph, a victory, or rejoicing over success; to prevail.

u nique' (-nēek'), unequalled; rare; unmatched.

vin dīe' tive, having a revengeful spirit; retributive.

vī' tal, essential; pertaining to life.

vo eāb' u la ry, a list of words.

whōle' sōme, salutary; healthful.

## LESSON 131

### PERTAINING TO LUMBER

bānd' saw, a steel saw in the form of an endless belt.

büt' ted, squared at the ends, as applied to logs.

elāp' board (kläb' börd), a narrow board used on the outside of a house.

ědg' er, a machine for dressing edges; as, of boards, etc.

flōōr' ing, boards used for floors.	quar' tered, quarter-sawed; sawed to show the grain advantageously.
gnärled, knotted, said of wood.	
grāin, the natural direction of the cleavage of lumber.	re' saw, to saw into lumber a timber which has already been squared.
joist, a small beam.	saw' log, a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.
knōts (nōts), hard, gnarly spots in wood.	seānt' ling, a long, narrow strip of lumber.
lāth, a thin strip of wood; to cover with laths.	seāle, to measure, as, of timber.
mātched, boards fitted together with tongue and groove.	seröll' saw, one adapted to sawing curved outlines.
mōld' ing, } a projection used for mōuld' ing, } decoration.	shin' gles, short, thin strips of wood, used for the covering of a roof.
plāned, smoothed.	sid' ing, the covering of the outside wall of a frame house.
plān' er, a machine for smoothing boards.	slāb, outside strips sawed from a log.
plānk, a broad piece of timber sawed thicker than a board.	ve nēered', overlaid or plated with a thin layer of wood or other material.

## Common trees.

basswood	cedar	ebony	ironwood	poplar
beech	chestnut	fir	cherry	sycamore
birch	cypress	hemlock	maple	tamarack
butternut	elm	hickory	oak	walnut

## LESSON 132

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."—*Pope*.

ām' i ē a ble, friendly; harmonious.	dēpth, deepness; penetration.
āreh ān' gel (ärk-), a chief angel.	dis guise', to mask; to conceal.
āt tāek', to assail.	dis miss' al, discharge; permitting to go.
brēez' y, airy; brisk; full of life.	ēn' vi ous, full of envy.
eon sēe' u tive, succeeding.	fräg' ile, weak; sickly.
eon se quēn' tial, conceited; import- tant.	für' lough (-lō), a leave of absence.
erýs' tal lize, to form into crystals.	hū' mōr oūs, amusing; merry.
de çēp' tion, act of deceiving; fraud.	íd i o sýn' erā sý, eccentricity.

liq' uī dāte, to discharge; to settle.	ō' val, egg-shaped; roughly elliptical.
lūs' cious (-shūs), delicious.	
mēer' s̄chāum, a white clay used for making tobacco pipes.	păl' mīs try, fortune telling by examining the palm of the hand.
mil' i ta ry, pertaining to soldiers or war.	pā' trī öt, one who loves his country and guards its welfare.
När rā gān' sĕtt, a bay extending into Rhode Island.	pie tur ēsque' (-ěsk'), beautiful; scenic; like a picture.

## Common birds:

canary	hawk	ostrich	pigeon	swallow
crane	jackdaw	owl	robin	swan
cuckoo	nightingale	parrot	skylark	thrush
eagle	oriole	pelican	sparrow	wren

## LESSON 133

**MACHINERY AND MOTION**

æ cĕl' er āte, to quicken.	in jĕet' ūr, a contrivance for forcing feed water into a steam boiler.
būr' nish er, an instrument for giving polish by heat.	lāthe, a machine for turning or shaping wood, metal or other material.
căl' ī pers, an instrument for measuring diameters.	lē' vēr (or lēv'ēr), a bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight.
çen trif' u ġal, tending to recede from a center.	lō eō mō' tive, a self-propelling steam engine.
ee çen' trīe, mechanical motion deviating from the circular; a disk or wheel for operating valves.	lōōm, a machine for weaving cloth.
e văp' o rā tor, an apparatus for condensing juices or drying fruit.	mi erōm' e ter, an instrument for making minute measurements.
gēar' ing, engaging of parts of machinery with each other, considered collectively.	pīn' ion, a cog-wheel with a small number of teeth, or leaves.
horse-pow' er, the unit of mechanical strength; 33,000 lbs. raised one foot in one minute.	pīv' ūt, pin on which a thing turns.
	pūl' ley, a wheel used with a rope or cord for transmitting power.
	rătch' et, a bar or tooth working with a toothed wheel.

spín' dle, a name applied to pins used for various mechanical purposes.	ve lōç' i ty, rapid motion; swiftness.
swív' el, a ring turning on a staple.	wínd' lass, a machine for hauling or hoisting heavy weights.
thúmb'-screw, a screw which may be tightened with the fingers.	wring' er, a machine with rollers for forcing water out of fabrics, etc.
túr' bine, a kind of water-wheel.	

## LESSON 134

## MISCELLANEOUS

The two great factors in attaining success in any calling of life are: first, know your business; second, work. The greatest drawback to success is idleness. Nothing worth while is accomplished without work, and plenty of it. Things do not happen without a cause.

álbú' men, white of egg; nourishing matter.	gōurd, a plant and its fruit.
ám a teqr' (-tqr'), one whose motive is love of art and not money; a novice.	gráv' i ty, seriousness; force which draws toward the center of the earth.
be siége', to lay siege to; to hem in.	in de fát' i gá ble, untiring.
éäl' en dar, a register of the year with its divisions; an almanac.	knöll, a mound; a little hill.
ehrón' ie, habitual; inveterate; prolonged.	môr' ti fý, to humble; to putrefy.
ehrón' i ele, a register of events; to record.	ób' vi áte, to prevent; to clear the way of.
eléan' lí ness, neatness of person or dress.	o ríg' i náte, to begin; to bring into existence.
eon tról', to govern; to restrain; authority.	póst' script, a paragraph added at the end of a letter.
éar' nest, ardent; zealous.	prós' o dy, versification; poetical forms.
é qui nöe' tial, pertaining to the time of equal days and nights.	próx im' i ty, immediate nearness; adjacency.
é qui nöx, time of year when days and nights are of equal length, usually March 21 and September 22.	rét ri bù' tion, reward and punishment.
	tém' pér ançé, moderation.
	toi' let, attire, actor mode of dressing.
	vi' o lâte, to abuse; to infringe; to outrage.

## LESSON 135

## REVIEW

infringement	insolvency	lease	license
minor	negotiable	nucleus	suzerainty
precedent	stationery	spectators	process
plaintiff	possession	promissory	docile
receiver	referee	respondent	pessimist
brawny	conspicuous	maintain	siege
parallel	comedy	permanence	inference
specialty	inflammation	conscientious	testator
verbatim	surety	tenement	panacea
brick-kiln	ghastly	inherent	veneered
cypress	relief	clapboard	sympathy
crystallize	hickory	differences	velocity.
	meerschaum	accelerate	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

inveigle	loose	variable	nonentity
stationery	query	bridal	lose

## LESSON 136

## PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

ăe' o nîte, a poisonous drug.	ăp' o plăx y, a disease characterized by a sudden loss of sense and motion.
ăl' eo hōl, a volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid.	ăpôth' e ca ry, one who prepares and deals in drugs.
ăl lōp' a thy, a system of medical practice.	ăp pĕn' di qī' tis, inflammation of the vermicr. appendix.
ăl' um, a soluble mineral with an acid taste.	ărō' mă, a spicy or other agreeable odor.
ăn aĕs thĕt' ie, that which produces insensibility, as chloroform, etc.	ăsth' mă, disease of the organs of respiration.
ăn' o dÿne, a medicine to assuage pain.	ăt' ôm i zĕr, an instrument for spraying.
ăn' tî dōtē, a remedy; anything that will counteract.	bō' rax, a mineral of an astringent nature.
ăn tî tōx' in, a substance capable of counteracting diseases.	

brō' mide, a compound used as a sedative.	ēaus' tie, a burning application; stinging.
brōn ehi' tis, a throat affection.	ehlō' ro fōrm, a powerful narcotic.
eām' phōr, a tough, white, aromatic resin.	eon eūs' sion, shock; agitation.
eān' qer, a kind of tumor.	eon gēs' tion, an unnatural collection of blood; a crowding together.
eāp' sūle, a cover for acrid, disagreeable medicines.	eon tā' gious, infectious; spreading; catching.

## LESSON 137

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I will not assent<sup>1</sup> to such a perilous ascent.<sup>2</sup>  
 Do not demur<sup>3</sup> because his countenance is demure.<sup>4</sup>  
 He will hoard<sup>5</sup> very little money if he joins that horde.<sup>6</sup>  
 As I attempted to throw<sup>7</sup> it I felt a throe<sup>8</sup> of pain.  
 He is bolder<sup>9</sup> than I am to sit on such a large boulder.<sup>10</sup>  
 The monkey threw<sup>11</sup> an apple through<sup>12</sup> the window.  
 The marshal<sup>13</sup> told the spectators that martial<sup>14</sup> law had been declared.  
 I'll<sup>15</sup> be compelled to report you if you persist in standing in the aisle.<sup>16</sup>  
 The huntsman tracked<sup>17</sup> the deer through the low tract<sup>18</sup> of land.  
 There is a considerable difference between a draft<sup>19</sup>, or bill of exchange, and a draught<sup>20</sup> of ale.  
 The bell was rung<sup>21</sup> so hard that the clapper was wrung<sup>22</sup> off.  
 Every one sees<sup>23</sup> that it is right to seize<sup>24</sup> every pirate vessel found upon the seas.<sup>25</sup>

Distinguish in meaning between:

fluid and liquid	ago and since
capitol and capital	involuntary and spontaneous
farther and further	ability and capacity

## LESSON 138

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

mēn' tal, intellectual.	rūs' tle, quiver; a gentle stir.
phȳs' ie al, material; corporeal.	hūb' būb, a tumult; uproar.
ōb' lo quy, censure; calumny; blame.	āb brē' vi āte, to shorten; to abridge.
prāise, assent; commendation.	ām' plī fȳ, to enlarge; to expand.

ăb' jĕet, worthless; degraded.  
 il lüs' tri oüs, eminent; splendid.  
 ăb sūrd', ridiculous; senseless.  
 sĕn' si ble, wise; reasonable.  
 ăe çept' ă ble, pleasant; welcome.  
 dăs ă grēe' ă ble, unpleasant.  
 dăl' i ȝençe, industry; care.  
 nĕg' li ȝençe, carelessness.

eöl' lēague, an associate; assistant.  
 eöm pĕt' i tōr, a rival; opponent.  
 mo mĕn' toüs (-tüs), important.  
 fū' tile, unimportant; useless.  
 o bē' dīençe, dutifulness; compliance.  
 trans grës' sion, sin; offense.  
 bōör' ish, uncultivated.  
 gen tēel', polite; well-bred.

Give the opposite of :

healthful	dependent	appearance	indelible
invalid	absence	disciple	eligible

### LESSON 139

#### PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

eon vă lës' ȝent, recovering from disease; improving in health.  
 erë' o sôte, wood-tar oil used as an antiseptic and deodorizer.  
 ergoup, a disease of the throat, especially prevalent among children.  
 eü' bëb, small spicy berry used medicinally.  
 dăñ' drüff, a scurf on the head.  
 di ȝ nō' sis, determining disease by symptoms.  
 diz' zi ness, giddiness; vertigo.  
 dröp' sÿ, an abnormal collection of serous fluid in the tissues of the body.  
 dÿs pĕp' si ă, indigestion.  
 ē lix' īr, a cordial; a compound tincture of medicine.  
 ē mă' ȝl ȝtē (-shl-), to waste away in flesh.  
 ȝp i dëm' ie, any wide-spread disease.

ĕr ȝ sîp' e las, a febrile disease of the skin.  
 ĕ' ther, a drug used to produce insensibility.  
 flü' id, not solid; capable of flowing.  
 for' ȝeps, surgical tongs or pincers.  
 for' mu lă, a recipe for the preparation of medicine; a prescription.  
 fräe' ture, the breaking of a bone.  
 glyc' er ine, a softening, healing liquid.  
 hëad' ȝehe, pain in the head.  
 hëm' ȝr rhage (-rëj), discharge of blood.  
 hō me ȝp' ȝ thy, a school of medical practice.  
 hÿ' dro gen, a gaseous element without color, odor or taste.  
 hÿ' gî ȝne, science of preservation and improvement of health.  
 hÿ' po dër' mie, application of medicine under the skin.

## LESSON 140

## MISCELLANEOUS

"There is always a best way of doing everything, even if it be to boil an egg."—*Emerson.*

æ eli' mate, to adapt to a different climate.	däw' dle, to trifle; to saunter.
æ eüs' tóm, to make familiar by use; to inure.	ín' fá mous, base; disreputable.
är is tö' rä çy, nobility; government of nobles; chief persons.	in völ' ün tå rí ly, not intentionally or willingly.
äu' to erat, a despot; a supreme ruler.	ir rä' tion al, void of reason; absurd.
Bäp' tist, a member of the Baptist church.	mo nöt' o noüs, wearisome; without change or variety.
beau (bō), a lover; a fop.	mýr' i ad, very many.
éärte blänche', unlimited authority; with no restrictions.	nön eom mít' tal, forbearance or refusal to commit one's self.
edön' fliet, strife; contest; struggle.	öb lique' (-leek'), slanting.
edön' ju ñgal, relating to marriage.	ör' de al, a severe trial or test.
edön nü' bi al, pertaining to marriage.	pär tie' ü lar ly, in a particular manner; distinctly.
eoun' te nançe, the face; to approve.	pěn' e träte, to pierce; to discern.
	quë' ry, a question; to inquire about.
	rëe' re åte, to divert; to create anew.
	söught, did seek.

## LESSON 141

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it."—*Emerson.*

än' gël, a celestial being.	dës' ti tute, entirely lacking.
äscënd' an çy, } power; paramount	ëa' ger, zealous.
äscënd' en çy, } influence.	ën' èr gy, inherent force.
bëach, shore; strand.	ë nün' ci ate (-shi-), to utter with the organs of speech.
be nëv' o lëncë, charity; love to mankind.	e pis' tle, a letter; written communication.
eön' scions (-shüs), having the power of knowing one's own thoughts.	hös' tile, unfriendly.
dëg rä dä' tion, baseness; the act of being lowered in rank.	im pös' tör, one who deceives by false pretenses.

in ēf fī' cīent, not competent.

lū' ćid, clear; easily understood.

māe ăd' am īze, to pave with small broken stone.

ō' ă sīs, fertile spot in the desert.

ōb līv' i ous, lost in thought; abstracted; forgetful.

păl' pi tăte, to pulsate or beat quickly.

phe nōm' e non, a prodigy; an unusual occurrence.

scēn' er y, a landscape view.

Seine (sānē), a river in France.

sew' er (sū'-), a drain.

sew' er (sō'-), one who stitches.

un prīn' ci pled, wicked; destitute of conscientious scruples.

## LESSON 142

### PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

in grē' dī ent, an element; a constituent part.

in tēr mīt' tent, periodic; ceasing for a time; recurring.

i' o dīne, an element used in medicine.

jăun' diće, a disease characterized by yellowness of the skin.

lăç' er āte, to tear; to mangle.

lău' dă num, tincture of opium used as a sedative.

liq' uōr, any liquid; an intoxicating drink.

lōz' ēnē, a small cake of medicine or confectionery.

lýmph, pure fluid; serum.

măl' ă dy, sickness; a living disorder.

mă lă' rī ă, miasma; noxious exhalations giving rise to fever and ague.

mă liğ' nant, tending to produce death.

măs sâge' (mă sâzh'), to treat by rubbing or kneading.

mēa' sleg, an eruptive contagious disease.

me dīc' ī nal, healing; having curative properties.

mēd' i cīne, anything that cures; a remedy.

měn in gī' tis, inflammation of the membranous covering of the spinal cord or brain.

měn' thōl, an extract of peppermint.

mēr' eu rÿ, a metallic salt.

mōr' phīne, a narcotic.

mōr' tar, a vessel in which drugs, etc., are crushed.

mŷrrh, a strong oriental perfume.

nă' sal, pertaining to the nose.

neū răl gi ă, a disease seated in a nerve, accompanied by acute pain.

nie' o tīne, the essential element of tobacco.

## LESSON 143

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Good order is the foundation of all good things.—*Burke.*

ăñ' à lÿze, to resolve into its elements.	öš' trà çize, to banish from society; to exile by popular vote.
ăp pär' el, garments; dress.	pro trÿde', to project or stick out.
ĕv o lü' tion, development; act of unfolding.	qual' i fied, fitted by accomplishments or endowments; limited.
ĕx pō' nent, a representative; an expounder.	rës' pite, a putting off; postponement; relief.
ĕx trăe' tion, the act of drawing out; lineage.	rë vëre', to regard with respect mingled with awe.
heł' noùs (hă-), atrocious; very wicked.	ro sëtte', a bunch of ribbons.
im pär' tial, fair; just.	röuge (röözh), a cosmetic for the face.
im' pe tüs, momentum; impulse.	Sehyl' kill (sköö'l'-), a river in Pennsylvania.
in' en bus, oppressive burden.	un vgil', to disclose; to remove the veil from.
in tĕr spérse', to scatter among.	ü tĕn' sil, a tool; a vessel.
in tro dük' to ry, preliminary; serving as an introduction.	wrës' tle (rës'l), to grapple and try to throw down.
neü' tral, not engaged on either side; indifferent.	zë' nith, point in celestial sphere directly overhead.
noise' less, silent; without noise.	

## LESSON 144

## PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

ni' trō gen, an odorless gas.	pá răl' y sës, palsy; the loss of power of voluntary muscular motion.
o bës' i tÿ, excessive fatness.	pär e gôr' ie, a medicine that mitigates pain.
ō' pí ate, a narcotic; a medicine inducing sleep.	pär' öx ýsm, a convulsion; a fit.
ō' pí üm, a powerful, sleep-producing drug.	pëp' per mïnt, a pungent, aromatic herb.
ös te öp' à thÿ, a system of medical practice.	pér i to ni' tis, inflammation of the peritoneum.
öx' ý gen, a gas; vital part of air.	

per spī rā' tion, sweat.	pre serīp' tion, a medical recipe given by a physician.
pěs' ti lenče, an infectious, wide-spreading disease.	pūl' mo nā ry, pertaining to or affecting the lungs.
phär' mā cy, a drug store; preparation of medicines.	quar' an tine, to seclude or keep away from an infectious disease.
phý sī' cian, one who practices medicine.	quin' sÿ, inflammation of the tonsils.
pneū mō' ni à, inflammation of the lungs.	qui' nine, a medicine extracted from cinchona bark.
poi' gón, a substance tending to cause death; to corrupt.	rēs pī rā' tion, breathing.
pōul' tīcē, a soft application to reduce pain, etc.	rheq' mā tīgm, a painful inflammatory disease.

## LESSON 145

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

rōl' liek ing, frolicsome.	pēr nī' cious, malicious; harmful.
se dāte', staid; calm.	sāl' u ta ry, healthful; wholesome.
dis' eōrd, clashing; dissonance.	vā' ri à ble, inconstant; changeable.
här' mo nÿ, concord; melody.	un chānge' à ble, unwavering.
še ela mā' tion, loud applause.	nāt' u ral, not acquired; regular.
de nūn ci à' tion, arraignment.	ar tī fi' cial, not real; made by art.
çës sā' tion, a stop; a rest.	in çës' sant, unceasing; constant.
eon tīn u à' tion, a constant succession.	öe eā' sion al, casual; incidental.
dī min' ish, to lessen; to reduce.	eōn sōl' i date, condense; incorporate.
mäg' ni fy, to enlarge; to extol.	dis sōlve', to sunder; to melt.
pēr dī' tion, ruin; loss of the soul.	in gēn' ious (-yüs), skillful; clever.
sāl vā' tion, deliverance; redemption.	un skill' ful, awkward; bungling.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

glutinous	elude	stationary	statue
loose	ordinance	ineligible	principle
lineament	plaintive	intrepid	intrigue

## LESSON 146

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I have found violets.<sup>1</sup> April hath come on.  
 And the cool<sup>2</sup> winds feel softer, and the rain<sup>3</sup>  
 Falls in the beaded<sup>4</sup> drops of summer-time.<sup>5</sup>  
 You may hear<sup>6</sup> birds at morning, and at eve<sup>7</sup>  
 The tame dove lingers till the twilight<sup>8</sup> falls.  
 Cooing<sup>9</sup> upon the eaves,<sup>10</sup> and drawing in  
 His beautiful,<sup>11</sup> bright neck ; and, from the hills  
 A murmur,<sup>12</sup> like the hoarseness<sup>13</sup> of the sea,  
 Tells the release<sup>14</sup> of waters, and the earth  
 Sends up a pleasant<sup>15</sup> smell, and the dry leaves  
 Are lifted by the grass ; and so I know  
 That nature, with her delicate<sup>16</sup> ear, hath heard  
 The drooping<sup>17</sup> of the velvet foot of spring.  
 Take of my violets ! I found them where  
 The liquid<sup>18</sup> south stole o'er them, on a bank  
 That leaned to running water. There's to me  
 A daintiness<sup>19</sup> about these early flowers,  
 That touches<sup>20</sup> me like poetry. They blow  
 With such a simple loveliness<sup>21</sup> among  
 The common herbs<sup>22</sup> of pasture, and breathe<sup>23</sup> out  
 Their lives so unobtrusively,<sup>24</sup> like hearts  
 Whose beatings<sup>25</sup> are too gentle for the world.

—Nathaniel Parker Willis.

Distinguish in meaning between:

corps and corpse

avocation and vocation

answer and reply

resign and abdicate

## LESSON 147

## PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

săl e ră' tăs, bicarbonate of potash.	săs' să frăs, an aromatic root; a
săl sō' dă, carbonate of soda.	tree.
sălve (săv), a thick ointment; to heal.	sciăt'i eă, neuralgia of the sciatic
sălt rheum', a skin disease.	nerve.
săr să pă ră' lă, a species of medicinal plant; a medicinal preparation.	spă' cial ist, a physician confining his practice to special diseases.

spēr mā cē' tī, a waxy substance found in the head of the sperm whale.	trēat' ment, management; manner of treating.
stryēh' nīne, a mineral poison.	tū bēr eu lō' sīs, a constitutional, consumptive disease.
sūl' phūr, a yellow mineral substance often used in medicine.	tū' mōr, a morbid swelling or growth.
sūr' grōn (-jūn), one who treats diseases by mechanical means.	ty' phoid, an infectious fever; typhus.
sūr' gī eal, pertaining to, or used in surgery.	vă' cī nātē, to inoculate with vaccine matter.
sýmp' tōms, signs or tokens which may indicate disease.	vēt' ēr ī nā ry, pertaining to the healing of animals.
tīne' ture, extract; tinge of color.	vēr' tī gō, dizziness.
tōr' pōr, inactivity; stupor.	vīt' ri ol, sulphuric acid.
	witch-hā' zel, a soothing extract for sprains and bruises; a tree.

## LESSON 148

## MISCELLANEOUS

"A laugh is worth a thousand groans in any market."—*Lamb*.

äl' trū ısm, brotherly kindness.	här' mo ny, an adaptation of parts to each other.
bēam, a main timber; ray of light.	in fāl' lī ble, exempt from liability to error in judgment.
bōōm' ēr āng, a curved wooden mis- sile.	is' lānd, a portion of land surrounded by water.
ehrýs' a lis (krís'-), the early state of certain insects.	Jā māi' eā (-mā' kā), largest island of the British West Indies.
eo eōōn', an oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state.	läun' dry, a place where laundering is done.
eom pētē', to contend.	mu gī' cian (-zish' an), one skilled in the art or science of music.
eōr nu eō' pi ā, the horn of plenty.	öp' er ā, a musical drama.
erýs' tal, clear; a kind of glass.	seofürge, a whip; to whip severely.
děaf (dēf), lacking the sense of hearing.	shāwl, a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
di lēm' mā, a predicament.	stēe' ple, a spire, or a tower and spire taken together.
dōz' en, twelve.	vēr' ti eal, plumb; upright.
ěs' sāy, a short treatise; an attempt.	
ět' i quëtte (-kët), established society or court usage.	
grēase, animal fat in a soft state.	

## LESSON 149

## OFFICE TERMS AND SUPPLIES

"It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction."—*Beecher*.

à rith möm' e ter, an adding-machine.	lä' bel, a slip of paper, etc., containing a name or title, fastened to anything.
bill' head, a printed form used in making out bills.	män' i föld, numerous; multiplied.
blöt' ter, a kind of thick paper for absorbing superfluous ink.	mim' e ö gräph, an autographic stencil copying device.
eäb' i net, a piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers.	në' o stýle, a duplicating machine.
eär' bon-pä' per, paper used for manifolding purposes.	päste, an adhesive compound.
elip, a clasp or holder for letters, papers, etc.	pi' geon höle, a compartment, usually in a desk, for papers, etc.
dü' plieä tor, a machine for making manifold copies of any writing.	plät' en, the part of a typewriter on which the paper rests to receive an impression.
en clö' güré, that which is enclosed; the act of enclosing.	rul' er, an instrument used as a guide in drawing lines.
fil' ing, arranging or laying away in order.	seäl, a device which makes an impression on wax or paper.
gräph' o phöne, a machine for the reproduction of sounds; a phonograph.	täb' u lä tör, a device for writing tables, lists, etc.; one who tabulates.
in' dex, that which guides, informs or directs.	tiek' lér, a book containing a memorandum of notes or debts in order of maturity.
ink' stand, a vessel for holding writing-ink.	trän serip' tion, a copy; a manuscript.
	type' wrí ter, a machine for writing.

Take a second glance at these words:

merchant	compel	drop	heinous
mercantile	compelled	dropped	recipe
indelible	drag	leisure	few
deleble	dragged	apparel	sugar

## LESSON 150

## REVIEW

ingredient	alcohol	atomizer	camphor
amateur	besiege	control	originate
temperance	aqueous	soliloquy	colossal
quarantine	chloroform	congestion	dyspepsia
beau	countenance	monotonous	oblique
angel	conscious	epistle	oblivious
scenery	unprincipled	glycerine	hemorrhage
hygiene	lacerate	liquor	analyze
apparel	heinous	neutral	ostracize
qualified	Schuylkill	malady	measles
formula	bromide	treason	acclamation
ingenious	unskillful	daintiness	breath
	salve	infallible	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

heinous	aghast	stationery	ally
docile	planed	languid	demeanor

## LESSON 151

## OFFICIAL TERMS

"The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it."  
—John S. Mill.

ām bās' sā dōr, a representative of the highest rank to a foreign government.	es quire', a title of dignity, or office.
bāl' lot, a vote; a ball or ticket used in voting.	gōv' ērn òr, one who governs; chief magistrate of a state.
ēpō' eus, a political meeting at which candidates are nominated.	in ȣu' ēgū rātē, to originate; to install into office.
ēolo' nel (kūr' n'l), commander of a regiment.	lēg' is lā ture, the law-making body, as for a state or nation.
ēoun' cēl, assembly for consultation or advice.	lieū tēn' ant, a military officer; a substitute; a deputy.
dīs frān' chīsē, to deprive of the privilege of voting.	mā' jōr, greater; a military officer.
	māy' òr, chief city officer.
	nāt' u ral ize, to confer the rights of citizenship on.

nōm' i nāte, to name, or designate by name for an office or place.

pär' lia ment, a legislative body, especially the British; a council.

pō liç', the organized body of civil officers in a city, town or district for preserving good order.

prēs i dēn' tial, of or pertaining to a president.

quō' rum, a sufficient number to transact business.

sēn' ate, the upper and less numerous branch of a legislative assembly.

sēs' sion, a meeting or sitting of a public body.

shēr' iff, the chief administrative officer of a county.

sūf' frāge, the right to vote; approval.

ū nān' i mous, of one mind; without dissent.

vē' to, an authoritative prohibition.

## LESSON 152

## MISCELLANEOUS

af firm' à tive, that which affirms or asserts; the answer "yes."

äg' o nize, to torture; to be in agony.

å lás', an exclamation of sorrow or regret.

är' tí sän, a mechanic.

å vail' à ble, usable; profitable.

åw' ful, terrible; frightful.

be sēech', to implore; to supplicate.

çé' re als, edible grains.

choir (kwir), an organized company of singers.

dū' bī ous, doubtful.

fäl' li ble, liable to error.

gös' pel, glad tidings; evangelical.

gös' sip, to tattle; groundless rumor.

hý' å çinth, a fragrant flower.

il lög' ie al, contrary to reasoning.

im pér' à tive, positive command.

in qu' di ble, that which cannot be heard.

in flëx' i ble, firm; stiff; unyielding.

ir' ri tå ble, ill-tempered.

like' ness, resemblance; similarity.

quärtët', } a piece of music in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

quärtëtte', } parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

ros' ý, red; blooming.

sig nif' i eant, important; expressive of some fact or meaning.

su prém' à cy, the state of being supreme.

tén' sion, the act of stretching or straining.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

gambol, gamble	ail, ale	choose, chews	alter, altar
burrow, borough	all, awl	guest, guessed	flour, flower
frieze, freeze	base, bass	climb, clime	seller, cellar

## LESSON 153

**MISCELLANEOUS**

"It is not accident that helps a man in the world, but purpose and persistent industry."  
*Samuel Smiles.*

är' bu tüs, a trailing plant.	hi ēr o glýph' ie, a symbol in ancient writing.
brū' tal, cruel; inhuman.	hōl' o eäust, a burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of many lives, as by burning.
eläuse, part of a sentence.	hý pôth' e sis, theory supposed for the purpose of argument.
eläean' ly, neatly; in a clean manner.	il lëg' i ble, incapable of being read; not legible.
eō' mà tōse, drowsy; lethargic.	më' di ö ere (-kér), ordinary; indifferent.
eôr' pu lent, fat; obese.	rep är tée', a smart, ready and witty reply.
erës' çent, increasing; shape of a new moon.	sçhöt' tisçhe (shöt' teesh), music appropriate to a kind of dance.
dif' fi dent, timid; self-distrustful.	së' quençe, succession; order of following; arrangement.
dig' it, one of the ten figures.	sim i lär' i ty, close likeness.
dümb (düm), mute; silent.	si mil' i tüde, likeness; resemblance.
ër' rand, a commission; a message.	
ex tér' mi nate, to destroy.	
ex trëme', at the utmost point or edge; outermost.	
frä' گrant, odorous; sweet of smell.	
hë' li o tröpe, a plant with a very fragrant flower.	

## LESSON 154

**RAILROAD AND EXPRESS**

bäg' گage, trunks, valises, etc., containing clothing which a traveler carries on a journey.	in' freight, a term applied to goods coming to a central point.
ea böose', a trainmen's car attached to a freight.	jüne' tion, a place where two or more roads meet.
eöach, a first-class passenger car.	läd' ing, freight; the act of loading.
ëx eür' sion, a pleasure trip; a brief tour.	lim' it ed, restricted; in railway usage meaning fast trains.
ën gi nêer', one who manages an engine; to manage.	lö' eal, applied to trains stopping at, or business connected with, way stations.

mēs' sen gēr, carrier; one who bears a message.	tēr' mi nūs, the limit; the end of a railway line.
mile' aģe, aggregate distance in miles.	time' tā ble, a schedule of trains and train service.
pās' sēn ġer, a traveler in a public conveyance.	tōur' ist, a traveler.
prē pāid', charge paid in advance.	trāns' fer, a change from one line, or road, to another.
Pull' man, dining, sleeping, palace cars, etc., named after the inventor.	trāns por tā' tion, convéyance; carriage from one place to another.
stā' tion, a regular stopping-place for trains; a waiting-room.	trāv' el er, one who travels.
sūit' ēase, a traveling bag.	wāy' bill, a detailed description sent with goods shipped.
tār' iff, a classified list of charges.	

## LESSON 155

## SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

su pē' ri or, greater; excellent.	pēr' mà nent, enduring; lasting.
in fē' ri or, subordinate; lower.	trān' sient, brief; passing.
lē' nī ent, mild; merciful.	qēr e mō' nī oūs, precise; exact.
se vēr' e, harsh; grave; stern.	in fōrm' al, irregular; unusual.
do mēs' tīe, pertaining to home.	ā' mi à ble, gracious; kindhearted.
fōr' eign, not native; alien.	sūr' ly, snarling; crabbed.
dīs' ēi plīne, training; government.	ēx plīç' it, plain; definite.
dīs or' dēr, confusion; tumult.	ob seūre', indistinct; unintelligible.
süb' ju gāte, to subdue; to enslave.	dū' rā ble, not changeable; lasting.
lib' er āte, to free.	un stā' ble, not firm; wavering.
ō' ral, verbal; unwritten.	pūg nā' cious, quarrelsome.
writ' en, expressed in writing.	pēače' à ble, quiet; unwarlike.

Write words nearly synonymous with:

specimen	distinct	excellent	rosy
supersede	rogue	essence	brilliant
inflame	writhe	seldom	dangerous
pillar	ligament	cover	intrigue

## LESSON 156

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Little wastes in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital."

ăg grĕs' sor, the one who first attacks.	guĕss, a conjecture; a surmise.
ăp pa rī' tion, a ghost; a phantom.	hĕr' e sÿ, doctrinal view contrary to accepted belief.
ă' quĕ oŭs, pertaining to water.	in tím' i dăte, to deter; to make afraid.
ăr' ro gant, proud; haughty.	jăunt, a ramble; a short journey.
baÿ' qu (bÿ'-), an arm of a lake or river.	mĕr' ri ment, gayety, with laughter; mirth.
bûr' glă rÿ, feloniously entering a dwelling-house or other buildings.	pĕr' me āte, to pervade.
ĕav' al ry, troops on horseback.	re pŭlse', to repell.
çiv' il ly, politely.	sĕd' ēn ta ry, sitting much; sluggish; inactive.
eo lös' sal, huge; of immense size or extent.	so lîl' ö quÿ, monologue; talking to one's self.
erÿ' ci fy, to fasten and put to death on a cross.	Süs que hăn' nă, a river in Pennsylvania.
dĕa' eon, church or lodge officer.	trăns păr' ent, easily seen through; lucid.
dî mĕn' sion, bulk; size; extension.	
dröll, comical.	
fa năt' ie, a wild enthusiast.	

One word should be made of the following:

broadgauge	copyright	sometimes	inasmuch
careworn	wheelwright	oftentimes	forasmuch
hitherto	elsewhere	together	trolleycar

## LESSON 157

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ă căd' e my, a school ranking between a college and common school.	ĕcõm mĕnče' ment, origin; day of celebrating the completion of a course in college.
băch' e lor, the first university degree in a course of study.	eur rle' u lum, a course; especially, a prescribed course of study, as in a college.
çhăp' er ön, an attendant and protector.	

dī plō' mā, a certificate of graduation; or, one conferring privilege or honor.	măth e mă tī' cian, one versed in mathematics.
dōr' mi tō ry, a building containing sleeping rooms.	mătrī' u lătē, to enroll, as a student.
frēsh' man, a first year student.	mōn' i tor, one who warns.
gym nā' si um, a place for athletic exercises.	pre cēp' tor, a teacher.
hōl' i dāy, a day of exemption from labor.	pro fēss'or, a public teacher of any science or branch of learning.
in' sti tūte, to establish; an institution.	se mēs' tēr, six months; one-half a school year.
jūn' ior (-yēr), one in the third year in college.	sēn' ior (-yēr), an elder; last year in college.
lāb' o rā tō ry, a place devoted to experiments; a workshop.	sōph' o mōre, second year in college.
li' bra ry, a place for, or a collection of books.	tu i' tion, instruction; teaching; the charge for instruction.
	tū' tor, an instructor of lower rank than a professor.
	ū ni vēr' si ty, a school for promoting education in the higher branches.

## LESSON 158

## DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

A Briton<sup>1</sup> is a native of Great Britain.<sup>2</sup>

I am quite confident<sup>3</sup> that I did not divulge your secret to my most intimate confidant.<sup>4</sup>

Did you say the decease<sup>5</sup> of your friend was caused by a lingering disease?<sup>6</sup>  
The thief tried to elude<sup>7</sup> his pursuers, but they illuded<sup>8</sup> and seized him.

The wheat shoots<sup>9</sup> down the chute.<sup>10</sup>

The colonel<sup>11</sup> was choked with a peach kernel.<sup>12</sup>

What is the difference between a cord<sup>13</sup> of wood, a chord<sup>14</sup> in music, and the chord<sup>15</sup> of an arc?

Your speech and gesture<sup>16</sup> would make people believe you were a jester.<sup>17</sup>

Besides his being very ingenious<sup>18</sup> he is a very amiable and ingenuous<sup>19</sup> companion.

A metal<sup>20</sup> horse could not be called a horse of mettle.<sup>21</sup>

The Dane<sup>22</sup> will not deign<sup>23</sup> to notice him.

Two centuries<sup>24</sup> ago, more sentries<sup>25</sup> kept guard about this castle than do now.

## LESSON 159

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings."—*Proverbs.*

ăe count à bil' i ty, the state of being accountable.	hy drăñ' ge à, a shrubby plant with flowers.
ăp păr' ent, evident; clearly perceptible.	hy' phen, a short dash (-), indicating connection.
ăx' i ôm, a self-evident truth.	im pă' tient, uneasy; restless.
bûr lësque' (-lësk'), a ludicrous representation; a parody.	in iq' ui tous (-ik' wi tüs), wicked; unjust.
ehi rög' râ phy, the art of writing; handwriting.	in trîn' sie, inherent; real; true.
ehör' is ter, one who leads a choir.	jûiçe, fluid of fruit, etc.; sap.
eön' science (-shëns), moral sense.	knăp' säck (năp'-), a soldier's lug-gage sack.
eön tën' tion, strife; controversy.	mîs' tle tœ, an evergreen plant.
fig' fir à tive, metaphorical.	mû niç' i pal, pertaining to a city or corporation.
gës' ture, a motion designed to enforce thought.	mýs' tér y, a secret; something incomprehensible.
glis' ten, to shine.	öp pör tû' ni ty, fit or convenient time.
hâ rängue' (-räng'), a loud, bombastic speech.	phän' tôm, specter; an apparition.
hăv' öe, destruction; carnage.	

## LESSON 160

## SHIPS AND NAUTICAL TERMS

ăd' mî ral, a commander of a fleet.	buoy (bwoi), a float on the water to indicate shoals, rocks, etc.
ăñ' ehör, a heavy iron to hold a floating vessel.	ĕa nöe', a boat propelled by paddles; a light pleasure-boat.
är mā' dâ, a fleet of ships of war.	ĕăp' stan, a machine in ships for raising great weights or exerting power.
băl' last, heavy matter to steady a ship, balloon, etc.	ĕăp' tain, chief officer of a boat.
bîn' na ele, a compass box.	ea rëen', to incline to one side, as a ship.
bûlk' hëad, partition in a vessel separating rooms on same deck.	

ěāt' bōat, a small sailboat with a single mast.	ěm bär' gō, prohibition of vessels from sailing.
qēl' lu lōse, starchy material, extracted from corn-stalks, used in making vessels watertight.	ěm bärk', to enter on board a ship for a voyage.
ehrō nōm' e ter, a timekeeper, especially one of great accuracy.	flo til' lā, a fleet of small ships, or a small fleet.
ěom' mo dōre, a naval officer.	found' er, to fill and sink, as a ship.
ěom' pass, a magnetic instrument to determine directions.	găng' way, a passageway in a ship by which persons enter or leave it.
erqig' er, an armed vessel that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's vessels.	gráp' nel, a kind of small anchor.
	här pōon', a spear or javelin.
	hătch' way, an opening in a ship's deck.

## LESSON 161

## MISCELLANEOUS

à chiēve', to accomplish.	grá tū' i ty, a free gift.
àd jōurn', to defer; to terminate; suspend a session.	in sép' á rā ble, not separable.
à trōc' i ty, extreme cruelty; great wickedness.	in vis' i ble, that cannot be seen.
be rēave', to make destitute; to deprive.	ir rēp' á rā ble, that cannot be repaired.
bril' lian qy (-yans-), sparkling luster.	ir re triēv' à ble (-trēv'-), that cannot be recovered; irreparable.
ěais' son (kā' son), a chest for ammunition.	le git' i mate, lawful or valid; real; genuine.
ěa' lÿx, the cup of a flower.	mōn' o gräm, letters interwoven.
ěom mit' tēe, persons appointed to attend to any business.	nás tür' tium (-shūm), a plant having white or yellow flowers.
ěon sti tū' tion, an organic body; frame of government.	neigh (nā), to whinny, as a horse.
ěor rōb' o rate, to confirm; to make more certain.	päl' ače, a royal residence.
de líñ' quēnt, neglectful of duty.	pär' ti san, one passionately devoted to a party or faction.
děv' as tāte, to lay waste; to ravage.	pēe' vish, cross; fretful.
	văl' en tīne, a sentimental token sent on St. Valentine's day, February 14.

## LESSON 162

## MISCELLANEOUS

"He who needlessly breaks his appointment, shows that he is as reckless of others' time as of his own."

ā ghāst', terrified; struck with horror.  
 āl' ā bās ter, a fine-grained gypsum.  
 āl' tī tūde, height; elevation.  
 ān' āreh ī, social confusion; disregard of law.  
 ēā rōuse', to engage in revelry.  
 āhā grīn', vexation; the keenest mortification.  
 āir ēūm' fēr ençē, boundary line of a circle or sphere.  
 ēfūr' va ture, a curving; a bend.  
 de ci' pher, to translate; to interpret.  
 dēm' ā gōgue, an unprincipled leader.  
 de mēan' or, behavior; bearing.  
 dōr' mant, inoperative.  
 flēur dē lis' (flēr de lē'), a flower of the lily family.

mō' bīle, easily moved; changed in expression.  
 pār ā phēr nā' lī a, trappings or ornaments.  
 pā rō' ehi al, pertaining to a parish.  
 pēr' pe trāte, be guilty of; to commit.  
 pēt' u lant, cross; fretful.  
 prēj' u dīçe, previous and unreasonable bias.  
 prōv' en dēr, food for beasts.  
 pūl' vēr ize, to reduce to powder.  
 re fū' gal, the act of refusing; option.  
 smīg' gle, to convey in secret; to export or import unlawfully.  
 stim' u lus, incentive to action.  
 vā' rī e gāte, to streak; to mark with different colors.

## LESSON 163

## SHIPS AND NAUTICAL TERMS

hēlm, the instrument by which a ship is steered; rudder.  
 hüll, the body of a ship.  
 jēt' tī son, throwing overboard of goods, in order to lighten a vessel in danger of wreck.  
 keel, bottom timber of a ship from stem to stern.  
 lār' board, the left hand side of a ship.  
 läunch, to push into the water, as a ship.

lēe' ward, the side opposite to the wind.  
 māin' māst, the chief mast in a vessel.  
 mīz' zen māst, the hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel.  
 mōor' ings, anchors, chains, etc., used in securing a ship.  
 nau' tie al, relating to ships or sailors.  
 nā' val, relating to ships of war; as a naval station; having to do with shipping.

pōrt' hōle, an embrasure in a ship's side.	slōōp, a vessel with one mast.
pro pěl' lēr, the screw wheel used in propelling a vessel.	spär, a round piece of timber used as a mast, boom, etc.
prow (prou), fore part of a ship or boat; the bow.	stār' board, the right hand side of a ship.
rūd' dēr, an appliance by means of which a vessel is steered.	stērn, hinder part of a ship.
sāl' vage, that part of property which is saved.	tāek, to change the course of a ship by means of her sails.
seūt' tle, to sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.	tōn' nāge, the whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.
	yācht (yōt), a vessel designed for pleasure.

## LESSON 164

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water."—*Shakespeare*.

ae quāint' ançé, familiar knowledge.	rā' dī ant, shining; beaming with brightness.
äc' ro bät, one who practices daring gymnastic feats.	re čēp' tā ele, repository; that which holds other things.
bēn e dle' tion, a blessing.	rēq' ui síté (rēk' wi zít), necessary.
be trōth', to contract for marriage.	rū' mōr, a flying report.
big' ôt rý, narrow-mindedness.	sōl' emn (-em), serious; devout.
blōs' som, a flower; to put forth blossoms.	stā tīs' ties, a collection of facts respecting people, property, etc.
in eūr' à ble, that cannot be cured.	sūm' mít, the top.
in de strüe' ti ble, that cannot be destroyed.	sýl' lā ble, a word or part of a word produced by a single impulse of the voice.
in still', to infuse; to inculcate gradually.	tē' dī oǒs (or -yǔs), tiresome.
ir rēv' er ent, lacking in reverence.	tōur, circuitous journey.
lēv' i ty, frivolity; trifling gayety.	ve rā' cious (-shǔs), truthful.
pär' à ble, a fictitious narrative.	yōke, to join; a connecting frame for draft-cattle.
pow' wow, conjuration to cure diseases; a noisy meeting.	

## LESSON 165

## REVIEW

caucus	unanimous	available	gospel
inaugurate	imperative	mediocre	cleanly
extreme	illegible	route	similarity
depot	engineer	transient	traveler
severe	discipline	chaperon	peaceable
burglary	soliloquy	analysis	dormitory
laboratory	sophomore	mistletoe	sentries
burlesque	havoc	compass	mystery
buoy	commodore	chagrin	atrocity
committee	inseparable	yacht	demagogue
variegated	marine	solemn	irreverent
receptacle	requisite	harangue	tedious
	juice	scuttle	

## LESSON 166

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"Tis the mind that makes the body rich;  
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,  
So honor peereth in the meanest habit."—*Shakespeare*.

**blouse** (blouz), a light, loose over-garment, generally worn by working-men.

**broad' cloth**, a black smooth-faced woolen cloth, usually of double width, and of fine quality.

**čās' si mēre**, a thin, twilled woolen cloth for men's garments.

**čōl' lar**, a band or circlet worn about the neck.

**čērā văt'**, a kind of necktie.

**čēt' ā wāy**, a coat cut away in front and having a long skirt.

**frōek**, a body coat for men, usually double-breasted; an outer garment for workingmen.

**hăb' ēr dăsh ēr**, a dealer in men's furnishings.

**hō' sier ý** (-zher-), stockings, socks, etc.

**jeān** (jāne), a twilled cotton cloth.

**lā pēl'**, fold of a coat turned back in continuing the collar.

**mit' ten**, a covering for the hand.

**mūf' flēr**, a scarf for protecting the neck or head in cold weather.

**o' ver eōat**, a kind of coat worn over the other clothing; a topcoat.

**pān ā mā'**, a fine plaited hat, made in Central America.

**rāin' eōat**, a water-proof outer garment.

rēef' er, a close-fitting jacket, or short coat of thick cloth.	trou' sērs, pantaloons.
säek, a kind of coat for men.	twēed, a soft and flexible fabric made of wool.
sērge, a woolen twilled cloth.	tux ē' do, a black coat for evening dress.
swēat' er, a woolen jacket or jersey.	ü'l' stēr, a loose overcoat.
tōp' eōat, a light-weight overcoat.	

## LESSON 167

## MISCELLANEOUS

äe' me, the highest point; crisis.	häg' ġard, wasted by want or suffering.
ä lērt', watchful; vigilant.	hăp' pi ly, fortunately; joyously.
äl li' ançē, connection; league; confederation.	hüs' tle, to hurry; to push or crowd.
bälm' y, aromatic; soothing.	in de pēnd' ent, not dependent; free.
çe lēb' ri ty, renown; a famous person.	in i' tial, first stage; beginning.
chānge' à ble, capable of being changed; variable	in' ti māte, to suggest indirectly; familiar.
de mōr' al ize, to corrupt the morals of; to confuse.	in tēr çēpt', to stop on the way.
éq' ui page (ek' we-), an equipment; carriage, horses, etc.	li çēn' tious, impure; wanton.
ex pēr' i ment, a trial; an act designed as a test; to test.	pōr' ous, full of pores; permeable by liquids.
fäl' si fȳ, to lie; to forge; to disprove.	pro mīs' eu ous, brought together without order.
flūs' trāte, to agitate; to confuse.	pro nūn çi ā' tion, an uttering with articulation.
griēve, to afflict; to make sorrowful.	ré' gal, pertaining to a king.
	ün rüf' fled, calm; composed.

## LESSON 168

## PERTAINING TO MUSIC

"Justice is the keynote of the world, and all else is ever out of tune."

äe cōm' pā nī ment, that which accompanies; an attendant.	bāss, the lowest part in music; a deep tone.
äl' to, the lowest female voice.	éan tā' tā, a poem set to music.
bär' i tōne, a male voice between bass and tenor.	chō' ral, sung in chorus or harmony; pertaining to a choir.

ehôrd, string of a musical instrument; harmony.	mû' shé al, melodious; pertaining to music.
eoñ' cert, a musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.	or à tô' ri o, a musical drama of a sacred or dignified character.
eon sêrv' à to ry, public place where music is taught.	ör' ehës tral, of or pertaining to an orchestra.
eon träl' to, the part between soprano and tenor.	pre çen' tör, a leader of a choir; a directing singer.
dû èt', a musical composition for two performers.	sër e nâde', music sung or performed in the open air at night.
fl næ' le, the last part; termination.	so prä' no, the highest kind of female or boy's voice.
glëe, an unaccompanied part-song for three or more solo voices.	sÿm' pho nÿ, a harmony of sounds.
me lô' dî ous, musical, containing or producing melody.	tën' or, the highest adult male voice.
mël' o dÿ, an agreeable succession of sounds in music.	tri' o (trëe' o), a piece of music arranged for three performers.
	waltz, a kind of dance; also the music for it.

## Musical instruments.

accordion	cornet	graphophone	mandolin	tambourine
banjo	cymbal	guitar	piano	violin
clarinet	flageolet	harmonica	piccolo	xylophone
concertina	flute	lyre	saxophone	zither

## LESSON 169

## MISCELLANEOUS

"The most highly educated men are those who have been the most resolute in their encounter with difficulties."—*Samuel Smiles*.

bäp tize', to administer baptism.	ex tîpët', without force; without a survivor.
ea däv' er ous, ghastly; pale.	ex' tîr pate (or ex tîr'-), to root out.
eôrps (kôrë), a body of troops.	fër' ven çy, ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion.
eôurt'-mär tial, court of military or naval officers.	lau' rël, honor; distinction; a shrub.
erit' i çige, to examine critically; to judge severely.	lëth' ar gy, sleepiness; apathy; prolonged sluggishness.
en dëav' or, an effort; to strive to do.	

lý çé' ūm, a literary association; a lecture-room.	re triéve' (-trév'), to regain; to recover.
nérv' ous, excitable.	rhō do děn' drón, a showy shrub with beautiful flowers.
pér im' e ter, outer boundary of a body.	rīght' eous (-chus), godly; blameless; free from sin.
prág mät' icle, pertaining to business or affairs, businesslike; meddlesome.	sóv' ēr eign (or sóv' -), a monarch; princely.
rás' eal, an unprincipled fellow.	squā' lör, foulness.
re efr' rence, happening again or repeatedly.	sū' i çide, self-murder.
re li' ançe, confident trust; dependence.	trän scénd', to rise above in degree; to surpass.

## LESSON 170

MATCHING WORDS

For every word in the first two columns there is a word in one of the last two that means practically the same thing. Match them.

The teacher may pronounce twenty-five words for the lesson, requiring the student to write from memory the synonymous words.

flavor	adherent	outside	mariner
invasion	vestige	journey	ignominy
marriage	indigence	blaze	remembrance
warmth	kindred	memory	wooer
forfeiture	possessor	nuptials	penalty
maxim	voyage	sovereign	circle
maintenance	glare	people	partisan
suitor	sort	region	subsistence
sustenance	recollection	unfeeling	accountable
sailor	potentate	livelihood	difficult
infamy	sphere	proprietor	choice
reminiscence	populace	inroad	relative
responsible	district	species	survey
accurate	insensible	precise	penury
arduous	surface	odor	glow
preference	review	trace	precept



mo nōp' o ly, an exclusive right.	sim' ȳ lar, having a general likeness.
nee' tar (-tēr), a sweetish secretion from blossoms.	sūb' sī dȳ, support; aid; a grant; tribute.
pā rāde', to march; pompous display.	sūe cūmb', to yield.
pār' ā mount, supreme; the highest or chief.	tēr' rīble, fitted to excite terror; dreadful; frightful.
pēr' se ēute, to harass.	till' age, cultivation; farming; preparing land for seed.
pōrt mān' teau (-tō), a leather satchel for clothing; a hand-bag.	trō' phy, a token of victory in battle.
pōs' sē, citizens summoned to assist in suppressing a riot, etc.	try' ant, one who shirks duty; a loiterer.
rān' sōm, to rescue; price paid for release from enemy.	vīs' ī ble, apparent; capable of being seen.

Write plurals for the following nouns, if they have any:

banjo	cashier	trout	ally
motto	alley	fife	woman
victuals	draft	wrench	hose

## LESSON 173

### PERTAINING TO TIME

"Lost: Yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are lost forever."—*Mann*.

ān' cient, old; of great age.	ēp' öch (or ē' pōeh), a remarkable period of time.
bī ēn' ni al, every two years.	ē tēr' ni ty, duration without beginning or end.
çēn tēn' ni al, the hundredth anniversary.	ē' ven ing, the close of day.
ehro nōl' o gy, science of computing dates.	Fēb' rü a ry, second month of the year.
ēfr' few, an evening bell.	fōre noon', before midday.
çy' ele, a circle; a recurring period; a wheel.	fōrt' night (or -nīt), two weeks.
day' brēk, first appearance of light in the morning.	glōam' ing, twilight; dusk.
dēe' āde, ten years.	mil lēn' ni um, one thousand years.
di fir' nal, happening daily.	nōe tēr' nal, nightly.
	pēr ēn' ni al, perpetual; unfailing.

quad rēn' ni al, occurring every four years.  
 tri ēn' ni al, happening every three years.  
 Tues' day, the third day of the week.

twi' light, period just before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a faint light.  
 vēs' pēr, of or pertaining to the evening.  
 Wēnes' day, fourth day of the week.

## LESSON 174

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Everything that we learn is the mastery of a difficulty; and the mastery of one helps us to the mastery of others."

ad vēr' si ty, misfortune; calamity.  
 āide'-de-eamp (ād' de kān), officer selected to assist a general.

an tiç' i pāte, to look for; to foresee; to forestall.

dēs' tī ny, fate; fortune.

fā' vor īte, esteemed; preferred; a person or thing particularly liked.

grā' cious, kind; full of grace.

nūp' tials, marriage.

pā' īgan, a worshiper of false gods; a heathen.

phlōx (flōx), an herb with showy flowers.

plā' giā rīgm (-jā rīzm), passing off another's writing as one's own.

pōr' poise (-pūs), a kind of fish.

pre eō' cious, mental faculties prematurely developed.

prēv' ā lençē, wide extent or common occurrence.

priv' ī lege, a peculiar benefit or favor.

pro erās' ti nāte, to delay; to be dilatory.

proj' eet, a plan; a scheme.

rāv' el, to untwist; to take apart.

sa lū' bri ous, healthful; wholesome.

seoun' drel, a villain.

stū' pe fī, to benumb; to make stupid.

sū pēr stī' tion, belief in omens; false religion; fanaticism.

sýn ōp' sīs, a summary; an epitome.

vā lēn cī īnnes', a rich kind of lace.

vā eū' i ty, emptiness; void.

vīl' laīn, one guilty of crimes; a scamp.

## Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

consuls, consols

canvas, canvass

fourth, forth

berry, bury

metal, mettle

leach, leech

palate, pallet

bare, bear

raised, razed

peddle, pedal

thyme, time

bier, beer

## LESSON 175

## UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING

"When faith is lost, when honor dies, the man is dead."—*Whittier*.

biēr, a frame to carry the dead.

bur' y, to inter; to hide.

ēas' ket, a burial case; a coffin.

çēm' e tēr y, a graveyard.

eōr' o nēr, a peace officer who investigates the causes of unnatural deaths.

eōr tege' (kōr tāzh'), a procession; a train of attendants.

ere mā' tion, the practice of burning the dead.

dīrge, a funeral rite, or hymn.

ēl' e gy, a funeral song.

em bālm', to preserve.

ēp' i tāph, an inscription on a tomb-stone.

fū' nēr al, burial services over the dead.

hēarse, a wagon for conveying the dead.

in' çēnse, burnt gums and spices; to perfume with incense.

īn' quēst, judicial inquiry; official examination.

māu so lē' um, a magnificent tomb or monument.

mōn' u ment, a pillar; stone, etc., erected in remembrance; a memorial.

mōrōgue, a place where the dead bodies of unknown persons are held for identification.

mōr' tu ā ry, of or pertaining to the dead; a morgue.

ō bit' ū a ry, relating to a person's death; a biographical sketch of one recently deceased.

ōb' se quies, funeral rites.

rē' qui em, a hymn for the dead.

shroud, a burial covering; a winding sheet.

tōmb (tōōm), a place for the dead.

vāult, a place of confinement or burial enclosed by masonry.

## LESSON 176

## MISCELLANEOUS

"Our grand business is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand."—*Carlyle*.

bōu quēt' (bōō kā'), a bunch of flowers.

eat' a lōgue (-lōg), a list of names.

çē lēr' i tȳ, rapidity of motion.

eōl lēet' or, a person authorized to receive money for another.

eōn dū' çīve, helpful; tending to contribute.

eōn niv' ançē, corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing; voluntary oversight; giving secret assistance or sympathy.

eōn spī' re, to plot; to combine for; to concur to one end.	ex ər' bi tant, excessive; enormous.
eōn' stī tūte, to form; to make and empower; to enact.	frānk' ing, the privilege of sending letters and packages by mail or express free of charge.
eōn trī' tion, remorse; repentance for sin.	im pēach' ment, arraignment; a calling to account.
eōn' trō vērt, to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to debate.	im plīç' it, unquestioning; implied.
eōn vīv' i al, festive; jovial.	im pēr çēp' ti ble, undiscernible.
ēōr' dial, hearty; affectionate.	in grāt' i tūde, insensibility to kindness or favors.
dē sēnd' ant, offspring.	īn' no çēnçē, purity of heart; blamelessness.
dis pēnse', to deal out; to give.	in tēr vēne', to come between; to interpose.
ēm' phā sis, special force of voice.	īl' y, a bulbous plant and flower.
ex hīb' it, to show; anything prepared for inspection.	

## LESSON 177

**MISCELLANEOUS**

"It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself."—*Goethe*.

āf' flū ençē, abundance; wealth; riches.	ēat' a ble, edible; proper for food.
ās pir' ant, one who aspires; a candidate.	līg' nūm-vī' taē, a hard, heavy wood.
bōç' óm, the breast; cherished.	lōn' gī tūde, distance east or west from a meridian.
bush' el, four pecks; a measure of capacity.	mī gnon ētte' (mīn yūn-), a plant having fragrant greenish flowers.
ēär' pen ter, a builder of houses or ships; a worker in timber.	mēad' ow, a low, level tract of grassland.
ēäs' tī gāte, to punish by blows; to chasten.	Mēd i tēr rā' ne an, an inland sea south of Europe.
ea tās' tro phe, a sudden calamity.	me rī' no, a fine woolen fabric.
çīv' i lize, to reclaim from savage state; to refine.	ōr' chard, an enclosure containing fruit trees.
eōarse' ness, rudeness; roughness.	pās' ture, grassland for cattle, horses, etc.; to graze.
deūçē, two; a demon.	quād' rant, quarter of a circle.

răd' i eal, relating to the root; extreme.	vă lise', a traveling-bag.
sĕm' i na ry, a school.	völ' un ta rÿ, an organ solo played before divine service; spontaneous; proceeding from the will.
stăg' ger, to sway; to reel.	

Take a second glance at the following words:

lilies	surgeon	precedent	lodgment
sieve	peaceable	supersede	corruptible
allege	Cincinnati	feasible	competent

## LESSON 178

### WALL PAPER AND DECORATION

"The path of success in business is invariably the path of common sense."

ăr à bĕsque' (-bĕsk'), a kind of ornamentation in low relief.	frĕt, ornamented work in relief, as carving or embossing.
bôr' der, margin; an edge.	friéze (fréez), a horizontal, decorative panel on the upper part of a wall.
brie'-a-brăe, antiquarian or artistic curiosities.	hăr' mo niz ing, agreeing in action, adaptation, etc.
ĕal' cî mine, a white or colored wash used in decorating walls.	grille, a lattice or grating.
çéil' ing, upper, interior surface of a room.	in tă' ri or, the inside part.
ĕol' or, hue; tint; to tinge.	mō gă' ie, work variegated by glass, stones, etc., of various colors.
ĕor' niçe, any molded projection which finishes the part to which it is affixed.	păl mĕtte', a floral ornament.
ĕa' gel, a frame on which pictures are placed.	păn' el, a rectangular piece of wood set in a frame.
em bôssed' (-bôst'), formed or covered with raised figures.	pär' quët rÿ, a mosaic of woodwork.
ex tă' ri òr, the outside part.	pĕd' es tal, the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc.
fës toon', a garland or wreath used in decoration; to adorn with fes-toons.	re liëf', projection of a figure above the plane on which it is formed.
frës' eo, painting on walls and ceilings.	stüe' eo, a kind of fine plaster used for decorating walls.
	tile, thick piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, etc.

## LESSON 179

## MISCELLANEOUS

ăp prĕn' tīcę, one bound by contract	Kō' ran, the Mohammedan Bible.
to learn a trade or art.	măel' strōm (măle'-), a whirlpool.
bois' tĕr ous, noisy; violent; rough.	me ehăñ' ie al, automatic; pertaining to machines.
ehrÿs ăñ' the müm, a highly cultivated aster.	mĕn' ial (-yal), serving; low; mean.
dĕf i nĭ' tion, explanation; description.	mō diste', a dressmaker.
de gîr' ous, solicitous; covetous.	mös qui' to (-kē'-), a pestiferous insect.
dōm' i nant, prevailing; governing.	öp' ti mîst, one who looks on the bright side of things.
ee lēe' tie, selecting; choosing from various sources.	ō' ri el, a kind of bay window.
fish' ę (fish' ę), a light cape, usually of lace, worn by women.	păl' li ātę, to excuse; to mitigate.
hu mil' ı ātę, to humble; to depress.	pĕs' si mîst, one who looks on the dark side of things.
im pēach', to charge with a crime; to call in question.	prōb' ą bly, likely; in a probable manner.
kind' li ness, tenderness.	răv' en ous, voracious; hungry.
knōwl' edge, wisdom; information.	văl' iant, brave; intrepid in danger.

## LESSON 180

## REVIEW

cassimere	cremation	tweed	acme
changeable	experiment	grieve	clarinet
oratorio	orchestral	soprano	tambourine
corps	criticize	lyceum	pragmatical
righteous	squalor	suicide	adherent
district	sovereign	region	precise
survey	correspondent	gazette	magazine
specification	adieu	massacre	trophy
visible	alley	autumn	curfew
perennial	Wednesday	phlox	plagiarism
synopsis	variegate	villain	bury
dirge	incense	obsequies	gazette
	intervene	valise	

## LESSON 181

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

## Census of 1900

Ak' rón, O.....	42,728	Bíd' de förd, Me.....	16,145
A lá mè' dà, Cal.....	16,464	Bíng' ham tón (-úm-), N. Y.	39,647
Al éx än' drí à, Va. ....	14,528	Bír' míng hám, Ala.....	38,415
Al' le ghé ný, Pa.....	129,896	Blööm' íng tón, Ill.....	23,286
Al' lén town, Pa.....	35,416	Bräd' döek, Pa.....	15,654
Al' tón, Ill .....	14,210	Bräd' förd, Pa.....	15,029
Al tōo' nà, Pa.....	38,973	Brídge' pört, Conn .....	70,996
Am' stér dám, N. Y.....	20,929	Bröek' tón, Mass. ....	40,063
An' dér són, Ind.....	20,178	Bröök' lýn, N. Y.....	1,166,582
Ann Ar' bör, Mich .....	14,509	Büf' fá lō, N. Y.....	352,387
Ap' ple tón, Wis.....	15,085	Búr' líng tón, Vt .....	18,640
Ashe' villé, N. C.....	14,694	Bütte, Mont.....	30,470
Ash' land, Wis.....	13,074	Cái' rō (kā' rō), Ill.....	12,566
Ash tå bū' lå, O.....	12,949	Cál' ú mët, Mich.....	15,000
Atch' i són, Kan.....	15,722	Cám' brídge, Mass .....	91,886
At län' tie City, N. J.....	27,838	Cám' den, N. J .....	75,935
Au' bürn, N. Y .....	30,345	Cán' tón, O.....	30,667
Au rō' rå, Ill.....	24,147	Cär' bön däle, Pa.....	13,536
Bä! tí more, Md.....	508,957	Cé' dar Räp' íds, Ia.....	25,656
Bän' gó, Me .....	21,850	Chär' lotte, N. C .....	18,091
Bät' tle Créek, Mich.....	18,563	Chät tå nöö' gá, Tenn .....	30,154
Bäy önne' (bä yön'), N. J..	32,722	Chél' séea, Mass.....	34,072
Belle' villé, Ill.....	17,484	Chës' tér, Pa.....	33,988
Bérke' leý, Cal .....	13,214	Chí eä' gó, Ill.....	1,698,575
Bév' ér lý, Mass.....	13,884	Chíe' o pee, Mass. ....	19,167

## LESSON 182

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

## Census of 1900

Cín cín ná' tí, O.....	325,902	Coun' çil Blüffs, Ia.....	25,802
Cléve' land, O.....	381,768	Cóv' íng tón, Ky.....	42,938
Clin' tón, Ia.....	22,698	Cüm' bér land, Md.....	17,128
Cö höeg', N. Y.....	23,910	Däl' las, Tex.....	42,638

Dăñ' bury, Conn.....	16,537	Flînt, Mich.....	13,103
Dăñ' ville, Va.....	16,520	Fönd dū Lăe', Wis.....	15,110
Dăv' en pôrt, Ia.....	35,254	Frēe' pôrt, Ill.....	13,258
Dăy' tón, O.....	85,333	Găles' bûrg, Ill.....	18,607
De eā' târ, Ill.....	20,754	Găl' ves tón, Tex.....	37,789
De troit', Mich.....	285,704	Glouces' tér (glös'-), Mass.	26,121
Du bûque' (dôō bûk'), Ia...	36,297	Glôv' ērs ville, N. Y.....	18,349
Du lûth', Minn.....	52,969	Hă' gërs town, Md.....	13,591
East' ôn, Pa.....	25,238	Hăm' il tón, O.....	23,914
Eau Clâire' (ô-), Wis.....	17,517	Hă' vîr hill (-il), Mass.....	37,175
El' gîn, Ill.....	22,433	Hă' zle tón, Pa.....	14,230
E lîz' à bëth, N. J.....	52,130	Hô' bô ken, N. J.....	59,364
Elk' hârt, Ind.....	15,184	Hôl' yôke, Mass.....	45,712
El mi' râ, N. Y.....	35,672	Hoûs' tón (hûs'-), Tex.....	44,633
El Pâ' sô, Tex.....	15,906	Ish' pe mîng, Mich.....	13,255
E' rîe, Pa .....	52,733	Ith' à câ, N. Y.....	13,136
Ev' ans vîlle, Ind.....	59,007	Jäck' són ville, Fla.....	28,429
Ev' êr ett, Mass.....	24,336	Jâmes' town, N. Y .....	22,892
Fâll Rîv' er, Mass.....	104,863	Jânes' ville, Wis.....	13,185
Find' lây, O .....	17,613	Jôhns' town, Pa.....	35,936
Fitch' bûrg, Mass.....	31 531	Jô' li ét, Ill.....	29,353

## LESSON 183

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

## Census of 1900

Jöp' lin, Mo.....	26,023	Lâ re' do, Tex.....	13,429
Kăl a mà zôo', Mich.....	24,404	Lâw' rence, Mass.....	62,559
Kăñ kâ kée', Ill.....	13,595	Lead' ville, Col.....	12,455
Ké' o kük, Ia.....	14,641	Léav' en wòrth, Kan.....	20,735
Key Wést, Fla.....	17,114	Léb' à nón, Pa. ....	17,628
Kings' tón, N. Y.....	24,535	Lew' is tón, Me .....	23,761
Knôx' ville, Tenn .....	22,637	Léx' Ing tón, Ky.....	26,369
Lâ Crôsse', Wis.....	28,895	Lî' mà, O.....	21,723
Lâ fây ètte', Ind.....	18,116	Loek' pôrt, N. Y.....	16,581
Lăp' eâs tér, Pa.....	41,459	Lô' gâng pôrt, Ind.....	16,204

Lō rāin', O.....	16,028	Măs' sīl lōn, O.....	11,944
Lōs An' gĕl ēs, Cal.....	102,479	Mĕd' fōrd, Mass.....	18,244
Lōu' is vīlle, Ky.....	204,731	Mĕm' phīs, Tenn.....	102,320
Lōw' ell, Mass.....	94,969	Me nōm' i nēe, Mich.....	12,818
Lýnch' būrg, Va.....	18,891	Mĕr' ī den, Conn.....	24,296
Lýnn, Mass.....	68,573	Me rīd' ī an, Miss.....	14,050
Mc Kēes' pōrt, Pa.....	34,227	Mīd' dle town, N. Y.....	14,522
Mā' eōn, Ga.....	23,272	Mīl wāu' kee, Wis.....	285,315
Măl' den, Mass.....	33,664	Mīn ne āp' o līs, Minn.....	202,718
Măn' chēs tēr, N. H.....	56,987	Mō bīl', Ala.....	38,469
Măn is tēe', Mich.....	14,280	Mō line', Ill.....	17,248
Măng' fīld, O.....	17,640	Mōnt elair', N. J.....	13,962
Măr ī nĕtē', Wis.....	16,195	Mūn' čē, Ind.....	20,942
Măr' ī ôn, Ind.....	17,337	Mūs kē' gōn, Mich.....	20,818
Mărl' bōr o, Mass.....	13,609	Nătch' ēz, Miss.....	12,210

## LESSON 184

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

## Census of 1900

New' ark (nū' ērk), N. J..	246,070	Os wē' gō, N. Y.....	22,199
New Bēd' fōrd, Mass.....	62,442	Ot' tā wā, Ill.....	10,588
New Brīt' ain, Conn.....	25,998	Ot tūm' wā, Ia.....	18,197
New' būrg, N. Y.....	24,943	Ow' ēng bōr o, Ky.....	13,189
New' eās tle, Pa.....	28,339	Pā dū' eāh, Ky.....	19,446
New Hā' ven, Conn .....	108,027	Pās sā' īe, N. J.....	27,777
New Or' le ans, La.....	287,104	Păt' ēr sōn, N. J.....	105,171
New Ro chĕlē', N. Y.....	14,720	Păw tăk' ēt, R. I. ....	39,231
Nōr' fōlk, Va.....	46,624	Pēn sā eō' lā, Fla.....	17,747
Nōr' rīs town, Pa.....	22,265	Pe ū' rī ā, Ill .....	56,100
Nōrth āmp' tōn, Mass .....	18,643	Pērth Am' boy, N. J.....	17,699
Nōr' wīch, Conn.....	17,251	Pē' tērs būrg, Va.....	21,810
Oak' land, Cal.....	66,960	Phil ā děl' phī ā, Pa .....	1,293,697
Og' den, Utah.....	16,313	Pī' qua (pīk' wa), O.....	12,172
O' mā hā, Neb.....	102,555	Pīts' būrg, Pa.....	321,616
Or' ange, N. J.....	24,141	Plāin' fīld, N. J.....	15,369
Osh' kōsh, Wis.....	28,284	Plým' oūth, Pa.....	13,649

Pōrt Hū' rón, Mich.....	19,158	Rō à nōke', Va.....	21,495
Pōrt' land, Ore.....	90,426	Rōch' ès tēr, N. Y.....	162,608
Pōrts' mōuth, O.....	17,870	Rōck' fōrd, Ill.....	31,051
Pōts' vīlle, Pa.....	15,710	Rōme, N. Y.....	15,343
Pough keep' sīe (kip'), N.Y.	24,029	Sāg' lī nāw, Mich.....	42,345
Puēb' lo (pwēb'-), Colo...	28,157	Sā' lem, Mass.....	35,956
Quīn' cȳ, Ill.....	36,252	Sān An tō' nī ò, Tex.....	53,321
Rā cīne', Wis.....	29,102	Sān Dī e'go, Cal.....	17,700

## LESSON 185

## CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

St. Loū' ls, Mo.....	575,238	Tām pā', Fla.....	15,839
Sān dūs' kȳ, O.....	19,664	Tāun' tōn, Mass..	31,036
Sān Frān cīs' eō, Cal .....	342,782	Tēr' re Haute (-hōt), Ind..	36,673
Sān Jo se' (ho sā'), Cal....	21,500	To lē' do, O.....	181,822
Sār à tō' gā, N. Y.....	12,409	Troy, N. Y.....	60,651
Sā vān' nāh, Ga.....	54,244	Un' ion, N. J .....	15,187
Sehe nēe' tā dȳ, N. Y.....	31,682	U' tī ea, N. Y.....	56,383
Serān' tōn, Pa.....	102,026	Vīeks' būrg, Miss.....	14,834
Se át' tle, Wash..	80,671	Vín cēnnes' (-sēnz), Ind ..	10,249
Sē dā' li à, Mo.....	15,231	Wā' eo, Tex.....	20,686
Sha mō' kīn, Pa.....	18,202	Wäl' thām, Mass.....	23,481
She boy' gān, Wis.....	22,962	Wash' īng tōn, D. C.....	278,718
Shēn an dō' ah, Pa.....	20,321	Wā' tēr lōō, Ia.....	12,580
Shrēve' pōrt, La.....	16,013	Wā' tēr town, N. Y.....	21,696
Sioux City (sōō), Ia.....	33,111	Wā' ter vliet (-vlēt), N. Y.	14,321
Sōm' èr vīlle, Mass.....	61,643	Wau' sau (wā' sā), Wis....	12,354
South Bēnd', Ind .....	35,999	Wich' I tā, Kan.....	24,671
Spō kāne', Wash.....	36,848	Wil' liams pōrt, Pa .....	28,757
Stām' fōrd, Conn .....	15,997	Wil' mīng tōn, Del.....	76,508
Steū' ben vīlle, O.....	14,349	Wi nō' nā, Minn. .....	19,714
Stōek' tōn, Cal .....	17,500	Wō' bārn, Mass .....	14,254
Strēa' tōr, Ill.....	14,079	Wōōn sōek' èt, R. I .....	28,204
Su pē' rī òr, Wis. ....	31,091	Worces' tēr (wōōs'), Mass.	118,421
Sȳr' à cēse, N. Y .....	107,384	Yōnk' èrs, N. Y .....	47,981
Tā eō' mā, Wash .....	37,714	Zānes' vīlle, O.....	23,583

## LESSON 186

## STATES, TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS

NOTE—In reciting the following lessons it is suggested that the teacher call only the names in the first column, requiring the students to write from memory the accompanying names of the capitals.

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
Al à bă' mă, Ala.....	51,540	Mönt gó'm' ēr y.....	30,346
A lă's kă Ter., Alaska Ter...	531,409	Sit' kă.....	1,396
Ar i zō' nă, Ariz.....	113,929	Phoē' năx .....	5,544
Ar' kan səs (-səw), Ark.....	53,845	Little Röek .....	38,307
Căl i fōr' nă à, Calif.....	155,980	Săe ră měn' to .....	29,282
Cōl o ră'do, Colo.....	103,845	Děn' ver .....	133,859
Cōn něct' i eüt (-nět'-), Conn.	4,845	Härt' ford .....	79,850
Děl' a wāre, Del.....	1,950	Dō' vēr .....	3,329
Flōr' i dă, Fla.....	59,268	Tăl lă hăs' see .....	2,981
Geōr' gă à, Ga.....	58,980	At lăn' tă .....	89,872
I' dă hō, Idaho.....	84,290	Boi' se City (boi' ză)....	5,957
Il lă nois' (noi' or nois'), Ill.	56,000	Spring' fiĕld .....	34,159
In dă ān' à, Ind.....	35,910	In dă an āp' o lis .....	169,164
In' dă an Ter., Ind. Ter.....	65,304	Tăh' lĕ quăh .....	1,482
I' o wă, Ia.....	55,470	Des Moines' (d' moin') ..	62,139
Kăn' sas, Kan.....	81,700	To pē' kă .....	33,608
Kěn tück' y, Ky.....	40,000	Frănk' fort .....	9,487
Lou i sī à' nă, La.....	45,420	Băt' ón Rouge (rōōzh) ..	11,289
Măine, Me.....	33,156	Au găs' tă .....	11,683
Mă' ră lănd, Md.....	9,860	An năp' o lis .....	8,402
Măs să chū' sĕtts, Mass.....	8,040	Bōs' tōn .....	560,892
Mich' i găn, Mich.....	57,430	Lăn' sĕng .....	16,485
Min ne sō' tă, Minn.....	79,205	St. Paul' .....	163,065
Mis să săp' pă, Miss.....	46,340	Jăck' són .....	7,816
Mis sōu' ră, Mo.....	68,735	Jéf' fĕr són City .....	9,664

## LESSON 187

## STATES, TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
Mön tă' nă, Mont.....	145,310	Hĕl' e nă .....	10,770
Ne brăs' kă, Neb.....	76,185	Lăp eoln, .....	40,169
Ne vă' dă, Nev.....	109,740	Căr' són City .....	2,100

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
New Hāmp' shire, N. H.....	9,005	Cōn' eōrd.....	19,632
New Jēr' sey, N. J.....	7,455	Trēn' tōn.....	73,307
New Mēx'īeo Ter., N. Mex. Ter.	122,000	Sān tā Fe' .....	5,803
New Yōrk', N. Y.....	47,620	Al' bā nȳ .....	94,151
North Cār o li' nā, N. C.....	52,240	Rā' leigh .....	13,843
North Da kō' tā, N. Dak.....	75,000	Bīs' mārek .....	3,319
O hi' o, O.....	40,760	Co lūm' būs .....	125,560
Ok lā hō' mā, Okla.....	4,687	Gūth' rīe .....	10,006
Or' e gōn, Or.....	94,560	Sā' lem .....	4,258
Pēnn syl vā' nī à, Pa.....	44,985	Hār' ris būrg .....	50,167
Rhōde Isl' and, R. I.....	1,088	{ Prōv' i dençē .....	175,597
		{ New' pōrt .....	22,034
South Cār o li' na, S. C.....	30,170	Co lūm' bī à .....	21,108
South Da kō' tā, S. Dak.....	76,620	Pierre (pēer) .....	2,306
Tēn nes sēe', Tenn.....	41,750	Nāsh' ville .....	80,865
Tēx' as, Tex.....	265,780	Aus' tīn .....	22,258
U' tāh, Utah.....	82,190	Sālt Lāke City .....	53,531
Vēr mōnt', Vt.....	9,136	Mōnt pē' li ēr .....	6,266
Vir gīn' i à, Va.....	40,125	Rich' mónd .....	85,050
Wāsh' ing tōn, Wash.....	66,880	O lȳm' pī à .....	4,082
West Vir gīn' i à, W. Va.....	24,645	Chārles' tōn .....	11,099
Wis eōn' sin, Wis .....	54,450	Mād' i sōn .....	19,184
Wȳ ū' mīng, Wyo.....	97,575	Chey ēnne' (shi ēn') .....	14,087

## LESSON 188

## LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Country	Population
Am' stēr dām .....	Hōl' land .....	512,953
Ant' wērp .....	Bēl' gī ūm .....	277,576
Bāng kōk' .....	Si am' .....	250,000
Bār cē lō' nā .....	Spāin .....	272,481
Bēl' fast .....	Ire' land .....	255,950
Bēr' līn .....	Prūs' sia (prūsh' à) .....	1,843,000
Bōm bāy' .....	In' di à .....	821,784
Bōr deaux' (-dō') .....	Frānse .....	256,906

City	Country	Population
Brěs' lau (-low).....	Prūs' sia.....	373,169
Brús' selg.....	Běl' gi ūm.....	561,130
Bū dā pěst .....	Hūn' gā rý .....	505,763
Bue' nös Ay' res (bō' nüs ā' ríz). Ar' gěn tīne Rē püb' lie .....	663,854	
Cai' ro .....	E' gýpt.....	570,062
Cál eút' tā .....	In' dí á.....	861,784
Cán' tón .....	Chi' ná.....	1,600,000
Cón stān tí nō' ple .....	Tár' key .....	873,560
Co pěn hā' gěn.....	Děn' märk .....	312,859
Drěs' den .....	Sax' o ny .....	336,440
Düb' lín.....	Ire' land .....	245,001
Ed' in burgh (-bür o).....	Seót' land .....	264,796
Foo Choo' (or Foo Chow').....	Chi' ná .....	636,000
Gěn' o á.....	It' á lý .....	232,777
Glás' gōw .....	Seót' land .....	618,052
Häm' bürg .....	Gēr' má ný .....	625,552
Hà vän' á.....	Cū' bá .....	200,000

## LESSON 189

## LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Country	Population
Ki ö' to .....	Já pän' .....	353,139
Lis' bón.....	Pört' u ġal .....	301,206
Lív' er pööl .....	Eng' land (ing'-).....	517,980
Lón' dón.....	Eng' land .....	4,211,056
Lüek' now .....	In' dí á .....	273,028
Lý' ong .....	Frânce .....	466,028
Măd' rid .....	Spâin .....	470,283
Män' chěs těr .....	Eng' land .....	505,368
Mär seilles' (sälz') .....	Frânce .....	442,239
Měl' bořne.....	Aus trā' li á .....	490,900
Mi' lan.....	It' á lý .....	481,297
Mös' eow.....	Rüs' siá (rúsh' á) .....	988,614
Mū' něh .....	Bá vā' ri á .....	407,307
Nă' ples.....	It' á lý .....	540,393

City	Country	Population
New York'	U. S. A.	3,437,202
O děs' sá.	Rús' siá	405,041
Pär' is	Frânce	2,536,834
Pě' king (or Pě kín')	Chi' ná	1,000,000
Rí' ó Ja nei' rō	Brá zil'	522,651
Shăng' häi (or Shăng' hi)	Chi' ná	380,000
Stöek' hölm	Swē' den	295,789
St. Pě' ters bürg	Rús' siá	1,267,023
Tó' kí ó	Já pán'	1,452,564
Vi' én' ná	Aus' tri á	1,364,548
Wär' sáw	Pö' land	638,209

## LESSON 190

## TEST WORDS FOR REVIEW

abyss	architect	chagrin	deficit
accelerate	arraign	challis	deign
accessory	ascertain	chaperon	delinquent
acclimate	assignee	charade	departmental
accommodate	balmoral	chargeable	desuetude
acknowledgment	bigotry	charlatan	dirge
acoustic	bivouac	chattel	discern
acquiesce	bludgeon	chrysalis	discipline
aeronaut	boudoir	chrysanthemum	discrepancy
aggrandize	bouillon	circuitous	disparage
aghast	bourgeois	citation	domicile
allegeable	brougham	clairvoyant	dynamite
altruism	bullion	codicil	ecclesiastical
amateur	cadaverous	cognizant	economics
amenable	calcimine	colossal	ecstasy
anarchy	campaign	comatose	efficacy
antipathy	candelabrum	connoisseur	embryo
aperture	cantata	consequential	encyclopedia
apparition	cartoon	contrition	enunciate
appendicitis	cassimere	corroborate	ephemeral
applicable	castigate	covetous	equity
apposite	catastrophe	cruiser	erroneous
appraisal	celerity	curriculum	erysipelas
aqueduct	cellulose	cyclometer	escutcheon
aqueous	cereals	dawdle	etiquette

eulogy	infinitesimal	parochial	simultaneous
excrescence	infrangible	paroxysm	siphon
excruciating	inhalation	parquetry	sluggard
exemplary	intestate	pedestal	solicitor
extemporaneous	irreparable	penitentiary	solitaire
fabulous	irretrievable	perimeter	souvenir
facile	isinglass	physique	sovereign
fealty	inveigle	picturesque	specie
felicity	jardinière	plateau	spirituous
filament	jean	plenteous	stencil
flange	jocular	pneumatic	stipend
fluctuate	judgment	poignant	stucco
flustrate	lariat	polygamy	suasion
forfeiture	lenient	portmanteau	summary
furlough	lethargy	pragmatical	supersede
futile	liquidation	prairie	surly
garnishee	lodgment	precedent	sylvan
garrulous	lucre	precocious	synonymous
genealogy	luscious	predecessor	tacit
gesticulate	lyceum	premises	tactics
gewgaw	maelstrom	primeval	tapestry
gnarled	malfeasance	promiscuous	taxidermy
grandeur	malignant	protégé	tempestuous
grapnel	manila	proximity	terrestrial
gratuitous	masquerade	pugnacious	transcend
gymnasium	massacre	pusillanimous	treachery
haberdasher	massage	querulous	tribunal
hansom	matriculate	query	trousseau
heinous	meningitis	quinine	tuberculosis
hemorrhage	mimeograph	ravenous	turbine
heresy	mischievous	rebuttal	tureen
hieroglyphic	mortgage	rectitude	valenciennes
homicide	mortuary	rendezvous	valise
humane	mucilage	reservoir	vehemence
hypodermic	multiplicity	retrieve	vengeance
idiosyncrasy	mutability	rhetoric	veracious
ignoramus	myrrh	rouge	veranda
impious	nasturtium	rummage	vicinity
impostor	niche	sanguine	vignette
inaugurate	obesity	scabbard	villain
incendiary	obsequies	schedule	vitriol
incoherent	optician	schottische	waltz
indefatigable	oscillate	sciatica	weird
indemnity	panacea	scythe	yacht
indigent	pandemonium	silhouette	

## ABBREVIATIONS

### A

*A.* or *a.* Adjective; acre; altho; *in commerce*, accepted.  
*a.* or *@.* (L. *ad.*) To or at.  
*A. B.* (L. *Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.  
*abbr.* Abbreviated; abbreviation.  
*abr.* Abridgment.  
*acc., acct.*, or *a/c.* Account.  
*acct. cur.* Account current.  
*acct. sales.* Account of sales.  
*A1.* First-class.  
*A. D.* (L. *Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.  
*a. d.* After date.  
*ad. or adv.* Advertisement  
*ad inf.* (L. *ad infinitum.*) Without limit.  
*ad int.* (L. *ad interim.*) In the meanwhile.  
*Adjt.* Adjutant.  
*ad lib.* (L. *ad libitum.*) At pleasure.  
*adm'r.* Administrator.  
*admx.* Administratrix.  
*adv.* Advocate; advent; adverb.  
*Af.* Africa; African.  
*ae. or aet.* (L. *aetatis.*) Of age; aged.  
*A. F. A. M.* Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.  
*agt.* Agent.  
*alt.* Altitude; alternate.

*A. M.* (L. *Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. (L. *ante meridiem.*) Before noon. (L. *anno mundi.*) In the year of the world.  
*Am., Amer.* America; American; Americana.  
*Amt.* Amount.  
*an.* (L. *anno.*) In the year.  
*Anon.* Anonymous.  
*Ans.* Answer.  
*app.* Appendix.  
*Apr.* April.  
*A. R. A.* Associate of the Royal Academy.  
*Arith.* Arithmetic.  
*Asst.* Assistant.  
*At. or Atty.* Attorney.  
*Atty.-Gen.* Attorney-General.  
*Aug.* August.  
*A. V.* Authorized version.  
*avoir.* Avoirdupois.

### B

*b.* Born.  
*B. A.* British America; Bachelor of Arts.  
*bal.* Balance.  
*bbl. or bbls.* Barrel, barrels.  
*B. C.* Before Christ.  
*B. C. L.* Bachelor of Civil Law.  
*B. D.* Bachelor of Divinity.  
*bdls.* Bundles.

*B. I.* British India.  
*Bib.* Bible; Biblical.  
*biog.* Biography.  
*bk.* Bank; book.  
*B. L.* Bachelor of Laws.  
*b/l.* Bill of lading.  
*bor.* Borough.  
*bot.* Bought.  
*Bp.* Bishop.  
*Br.* Britain; British.  
*Brig.* Brigade; brigadier.  
*Bro.* Brother.  
*b/s.* Bill of sale.  
*bu.* Bushel.  
*bxs.* Boxes.

## C

*c.* Cents.  
*c/o.* In care of.  
*Cal.* California; calendar. (L. *calendae.*) Calends.  
*Cap.* Capital. (L. *caput.*)  
*Capt.* Captain.  
*Cash.* Cashier.  
*cat.* Catalog.  
*Cath.* Catholic; Catherine.  
*C. C.* Circuit Court; Chancery Cases; County Court; County Commissioner.  
*c. c.* Contra credit.  
*C. E.* Civil Engineer.  
*cen.* Century; central.  
*cent.* or *C.* (L. *centum.*) A hundred.  
*cf.* (L. *confer.*) Compare.  
*c. f. i.* Cost, freight, and insurance.  
*C. H.* Court House; Custom House.  
*Ch.* Church; chancery.  
*chap.* Chapter.

*char.* Charter.  
*Chem.* Chemistry.  
*chron.* Chronology.  
*cit.* Citation; citizen.  
*Civ.* Civil.  
*C. J.* Chief Justice.  
*ck.* Cask; check.  
*Cl.* Clergyman.  
*clk.* Clerk.  
*C. O. D.* Cash (or collect) on Delivery.  
*Col.* Colonel; Colorado; Columbia.  
*Coll.* College; collector.  
*coll.* Colleague.  
*Com.* Commissioner; Commodore; committee; commerce; commentary; commissary; commonwealth.  
*comdg.* Commanding.  
*comp.* Compare; comparative; compound.  
*con.* (L. *contra.*) Against; in opposition.  
*Cong.* Congress; congregation; Congregationalist.  
*Const.* Constable; constitution.  
*contr.* Contraction.  
*Cor. Sec.* Corresponding Secretary.  
*C. P.* Court of Probate; Common Pleas.  
*Cr.* Credit; creditor.  
*C. S.* Court of Sessions; Clerk to the Signet. (L. *Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.  
*Ct.* Count; Court; Connecticut.  
*ct.* Cent.  
*cts.* Cents.  
*cwt.* (L. *centum*, 100, and E., weight.) A hundredweight.

**D**

*d.* Day; died; dime; daughter; deputy; degree. (L. *denarius* or *denarii*.) A penny, or pence.

*d.* or *dol.* Dollar.

*D. B.* Day book.

*D. C.* District of Columbia. (It. *Da Capo*.) Again, or From the beginning.

*D. C. L.* Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.

*d. d.* Days after date.

*D. D.* (L. *Divinitatis Doctor*.) Doctor of Divinity.

*D. D. S.* Doctor of Dental Surgery.

*Dec.* December.

*dec.* Declaration; declension.

*def.* Definition.

*deft.* Defendant.

*deg.* Degree.

*Del.* or *del.* (L. *de ineavit*.) He, or she, drew it—affixed to draughtman's name. Delaware; delegate.

*Dem.* Democrat; Democratic.

*Dep.* or *Dept.* Deputy; department; deponent.

*diff.* Different; differs.

*dst.* Defendant; draft.

*diam.* Diameter.

*Dict.* Dictionary; dictator.

*dig.* Digest.

*dioc.* Diocese; diocesan.

*discr.* Discount.

*dist.* District.

*Dist. Atty.* District Attorney.

*div.* Dividend; division; divide; divided; divisor.

*D. L. O.* Dead Letter Office.

*D. M.* Doctor of Music.

*D. M. D.* Doctor Dental Medicine.

*do.* (It. *ditto*.) The same.

*dols.* Dollars.

*doz.* Dozen.

*Dpt.* Deponent; department.

*Dr.* Debtor; Doctor.

*dr.* Dram.

*d. s.* Days after sight.

*D. V.* (L. *Deo volente*.) God willing.

*dwt.* Daily (and) weekly till forbidden.

*dwt.* (L. *denarius* and E. *weight*.)

Pennyweight.

**E**

*E.* Earl; east.

*ea.* Each.

*E.* and *O. E.* Errors and omissions excepted.

*Ed.* Editor; edition.

*E. E.* Errors excepted; Ells English.

*E. E.* and *M. P.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

*e. g.* (L. *exempli gratia*.) For example.

*E. I.* East Indies, or East India.

*elec.* Electricity; electrical.

*eng.* Engineer; engraver.

*e. o. d.* Every other day.

*eq.* Equal; equivalent; equity.

*Esq.* or *Esqr.* Esquire.

*et al.* (L. *et alii* or *aliae*.) And elsewhere.

(L. *et alii* or *aliae*.) And others.

*etc.* or *&c.* (L. *et caeteri*, *caeterae*, or *caetera*.) And others; and so forth.

<i>et seq.</i> (L. <i>et sequentes</i> , or <i>et sequentia</i> .) And the following.	<i>F. S. A.</i> Fellow of the Society of Arts.
<i>Exc.</i> Excellency; exception.	<i>ft.</i> Foot; feet; fort.
<i>Exch.</i> Exchequer; exchange.	<i>Fth.</i> Fathom.
<i>Exec.</i> or <i>Exr.</i> Executor.	<i>fur.</i> Furlong.
<i>Execx.</i> or <i>ex'x.</i> Executrix.	
<i>Exod.</i> Exodus.	
<i>exp.</i> Export; exporter.	
<b>F</b>	
<i>F.</i> Fahrenheit; France; French; Friday.	<i>G.</i>
<i>f.</i> Franc; florin; farthing; foot; folio.	<i>Ga.</i> Georgia.
<i>Fahr.</i> , <i>Fah.</i> or <i>F.</i> Fahrenheit.	<i>gal.</i> Gallon; gallons.
<i>F. A. S.</i> Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.	<i>G. A. R.</i> Grand Army of the Republic.
<i>fcp.</i> or <i>scap.</i> Foolscap.	<i>G. B.</i> Great Britain.
<i>Feb.</i> February.	<i>G. B. &amp; I.</i> Great Britain and Ireland.
<i>fm.</i> Feminine.	<i>Gen.</i> General; Genesis.
<i>fig.</i> Figure; figures; figuratively.	<i>gen.</i> Genitive; generally.
<i>fin.</i> Financial.	<i>G. F. A.</i> or <i>Gen. Frt. Agt.</i> General Freight Agent.
<i>fo.</i> or <i>fol.</i> Folio.	<i>G. P. A.</i> or <i>Gen. Pass. Agt.</i> General Passenger Agent.
<i>f. o. b.</i> Free on board.	<i>G. T. A.</i> or <i>Gen. Tick. Agt.</i> General Ticket Agent.
<i>Fr.</i> France; French.	<i>Geo.</i> George.
<i>F. R. G. S.</i> Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.	<i>Geog.</i> Geography.
<i>F. R. C. S.</i> Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.	<i>Geol.</i> Geology; geologist.
<i>F. R. S.</i> Fellow of the Royal Society.	<i>Ger.</i> German; Germany.
<i>F. R. S. E.</i> Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.	<i>G. M.</i> Grand Master.
<i>F. R. S. L.</i> Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.	<i>Gov.</i> Governor.
	<i>G. P. O.</i> General Post-Office.
	<i>gr.</i> Great; gross; grain; gram.
	<i>G. T.</i> Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
<b>H</b>	
	<i>H.</i> Hydrogen.
	<i>h.</i> High; height; harbor; husband; hour; hours.
	<i>Hab. corp.</i> (L. <i>habeas corpus.</i> ) You may have the body.

<b>H. B. M.</b> His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.	<i>inst.</i> Instant—in the present month; institute; institution.
<b>hdkf.</b> Handkerchief.	<i>int.</i> Interest.
<b>H. E.</b> Hydraulic engineer.	<i>interj.</i> Interjection.
<b>hf. chts.</b> Half chests.	<i>In trans.</i> (L. <i>in transitu.</i> ) In the passage.
<b>hg.</b> Hektogram.	<i>inv.</i> Invoice.
<b>H. H.</b> His Holiness (the Pope); His (or Her) Highness.	<i>I. O. G. T.</i> Independent Order of Good Templars.
<b>hhd.</b> Hogshead.	<i>I. O. O. F.</i> Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
<b>H. I. H.</b> His (or Her) Imperial Highness.	<i>I. O. U.</i> I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
<b>hist.</b> History.	<i>i. q.</i> (L. <i>idem quod.</i> ) The same as.
<b>H. M.</b> His (or Her) Majesty; Home Mission.	<i>isl.</i> Island.
<b>H. M. S.</b> His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship or Service.	<i>It.</i> or <i>Ital.</i> Italian; Italic.
<b>Hon.</b> Honorable.	<b>J</b>
<b>H. P.</b> Horse power.	<b>J.</b> Judge or Justice. <i>JJ.</i> Justices; Judges.
<b>H. R.</b> House of Representatives; Home Rule.	<i>j/a.</i> Joint account.
<b>H. R. H.</b> His (or Her) Royal Highness.	<i>Jan.</i> January.
<b>hund.</b> Hundred.	<i>Jas.</i> James.
<b>I</b>	<i>J. C.</i> Justice Clerk.
<b>ib.</b> , <i>ibid.</i> (L. <i>ibidem.</i> ) In the same place.	<i>Jno.</i> John.
<b>id.</b> (L. <i>idem.</i> ) The same.	<i>Jos.</i> Joseph.
<b>i. e.</b> (L. <i>id est.</i> ) That is.	<i>J. P.</i> Justice of the Peace.
<b>I. H. S.</b> (L. <i>Iesus</i> [or <i>Jesus</i> ] <i>Hominum Salvator.</i> ) Jesus the Saviour of Men.	<i>J. Prob.</i> Judge of Probate.
<b>in.</b> Inch; inches.	<i>Jr., jr. or Jun.</i> Junior.
<b>incog.</b> (It. <i>in cognito.</i> ) Unknown.	<i>Jul.</i> July; Julius; Julian.
<b>Ind.</b> Indiana; India; Indian; index.	<i>Jur.</i> Jurisprudence; jurist.
<b>inf.</b> Infinitive; infantry. (L. <i>infra.</i> ) Beneath; below, or hereinafter.	<b>K</b>
<b>in loc.</b> (L. <i>in loco.</i> ) In its place.	<b>K.</b> Knight; king; kilogram ( <i>kilo.</i> ) Potassium ( <i>kalium</i> ); carat.
	<b>Ken. or Ky.</b> Kentucky.
	<b>K. G.</b> Knight of the Garter.
	<b>Knt. or Kt.</b> Knight.

**L**

*L.* or *l.* Lord; Latin; lady; low; lake; line.

*lb.* or *lb.* (L. *libra*.) A pound in weight.

*L.*, *l.*, or *£.* A pound sterling.

*La.* Louisiana.

*Lat.* or *L.* Latin.

*lat.* Latitude.

*L. C.* Lower Canada.

*l/c.* Letter of credit.

*l.c.* Lower case. (L. *loco citato*.) In the place before cited.

*led.* Ledger.

*leg.* or *Legis.* Legislature.

*L. I.* Long Island; Light Infantry.

*lib.* (L. *liber*.) Book.

*Lib.* Library; librarian.

*Lieut.* or *Lt.* Lieutenant.

*lit.* Literal; literature.

*LL. B.* (L. *Legum Baccalaureus*.)

Bachelor of Laws.

*LL. D.* (L. *Legum Doctor*.) Doctor of Laws.

*loc. cit.* (L. *loco citato*.) In the place cited.

*long.* Longitude.

*log.* (L. *loquitur*.) Speaks.

*L. S.* Left side. (L. *Locus Sigilli*.) Place of the Seal.

*L. S. D.* (L. *librae, solidi, denarii*.) Pounds, shillings, pence.

**M**

*M.* Monday; Marquis; Monsieur; morning; (L. *mille*) thousand; (L. *meridies*) meridian, noon.

*M.* or *m.* Masculine; meter; moon; month, months; minute, minutes; mill, mills; mile, miles; a thousand. (5m.=5,000.)

*M. A.* Master of Arts; Military Academy.

*Maj.* Major.

*Manuf.* Manufacture; manufacturer.

*Mar.* March.

*mas.*, *masc.* Masculine.

*Matt.* Matthew.

*M. B.* (L. *Medicinae Baccalaureus*.) Bachelor of Medicine.

*M. C.* Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies.

*M. D.* (L. *Medicinae Doctor*.) Doctor of Medicine.

*M. E.* Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.

*Me.* Maine.

*M. D. S.* Master of Dental Surgery.

*med.* Medical; medicine.

*mem.* Memorandum; remember.

*Messrs.* or *MM.* (F. *Messieurs*.) Gentlemen; Sirs.

*Mgr.* Monsignor.

*Mich.* Michigan.

*min.* Minute; mining.

*Mlle.* Mademoiselle.

*mm.* Two thousand.

*Mme.* Madame. (pl., *Mmes.*, *Mmesades*.)

*mo.* Month.

*mod.* Modern.

*Mon.* Monday.

<b>M. P.</b> Member of Parliament; Member of Police.	<b>N. S.</b> Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
<b>Mr.</b> Master or Mister.	<b>N. T.</b> New Testament.
<b>Mrs.</b> Mistress or Missis.	<b>n. u.</b> Name unknown.
<b>m. s.</b> Months [after] sight.	
<b>M.S.</b> Manuscript.	<b>O</b>
<b>MSS.</b> Manuscripts.	<b>O.</b> Ohio.
<b>Mt.</b> Mount or Mountain.	<b>obj.</b> Objective; objection.
<b>Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or Mus. Doct.</b> Doctor of Music.	<b>obs.</b> Observation; observatory; observe; obsolete.
	<b>Oct.</b> October.
	<b>O. K.</b> All correct.
	<b>Ont.</b> Ontario.
	<b>Ore.</b> (Official <i>Oreg.</i> ) Oregon.
	<b>O. S.</b> Old Style (previous to 1752).
	<b>oz.</b> Ounce or ounces.
	<b>P</b>
	<b>p.</b> Part; page; phosphorus; pint; pole; piano.
	<b>par.</b> Paragraph; parallel.
	<b>payt.</b> Payment.
	<b>pd.</b> Paid.
	<b>P. E.</b> Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.
	<b>P. E. I.</b> Prince Edward Island.
	<b>per an.</b> (L. <i>per annum.</i> ) By the year.
	<b>per cent., per ct.</b> (L. <i>per centum.</i> ) By the hundred.
	<b>Phar.</b> Pharmacy.
	<b>Ph. B.</b> (L. <i>Philosophiae Baccalaureus.</i> ) Bachelor of Philosophy.
	<b>Ph. D.</b> (L. <i>Philosophiae Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Philosophy.
	<b>P. I.</b> Philippine Islands.
	<b>pk.</b> Peck.
	<b>pkgs.</b> Packages.

<i>pl.</i> Plural; Place.	<i>qr.</i> Quarter (28 pounds); farthing; quire.
<i>plf.</i> Plaintiff.	<i>q. s.</i> (L. <i>quantum sufficit.</i> ) A sufficient quantity.
<i>P. M.</i> Post-Master. (L. <i>post meridiem.</i> ) Afternoon.	<i>qt.</i> Quart; quantity.
<i>P. M. G.</i> Post-Master-General.	<i>qu.</i> Question; quarter.
<i>P. O.</i> Post-Office.	<i>qu.</i> or <i>qy.</i> (L. <i>quaere.</i> ) Query.
<i>P. O. D.</i> Pay on Delivery.	<i>quar.</i> Quarterly; quarter.
<i>P. O. O.</i> Post-Office Order.	<i>Que.</i> Quebec.
<i>Port.</i> Portugal; Portuguese.	<i>q. v.</i> (L. <i>quantum vis.</i> ) As much as you will. (L. <i>quod vide.</i> ) Which see.
<i>pp.</i> Pages.	<b>R</b>
<i>pph.</i> Pamphlet.	<i>R.</i> Reaumur. (L. <i>rex.</i> ) King. (L. <i>regina.</i> ) Queen.
<i>pref.</i> Preface; prefix.	<i>r.</i> Railroad; reports; rod; rood. (L. <i>recipe.</i> ) Take.
<i>prep.</i> Preposition.	<i>Rad.</i> (L. <i>radix.</i> ) Root; radical.
<i>Pres.</i> President.	<i>R. C.</i> Roman Catholic.
<i>Presb.</i> Presbyterian.	<i>Rec.</i> or <i>R.</i> Recipe.
<i>Prof.</i> Professor.	<i>Rec. Sec.</i> Recording Secretary.
<i>pron.</i> Pronoun.	<i>ref.</i> Reformed; reformer; reformation; reference.
<i>pro tem.</i> (L. <i>pro tempore.</i> ) For the time being.	<i>reg.</i> Registry; regular.
<i>Prov.</i> Proverbs; provost; province.	<i>rem.</i> Remark.
<i>prox.</i> (L. <i>proximo.</i> ) Next, or Next month.	<i>Rep.</i> Representative.
<i>P. S.</i> (L. <i>post scriptum.</i> ) Postscript.	<i>rep.</i> Reporter; reported.
<i>Ps.</i> Psalm or Psalms.	<i>Rev.</i> Reverend.
<i>ps.</i> Pieces.	<i>rev.</i> Revise.
<i>pt.</i> Pint; part; payment.	<i>R. R.</i> Railroad.
<i>pub.</i> Public; publisher.	<i>R. S. V. P.</i> (F. <i>Repondez s'il vous plait.</i> ) Answer, if you please.
<i>pulv.</i> (L. <i>pulvis.</i> ) Powder.	<i>Rt. Hon.</i> Right Honorable.
<i>pwt.</i> Pennyweight.	<b>S</b>
<b>Q</b>	<i>S.</i> South; sign; saint; sulphur; Sunday; scribe; shilling.
<i>Q.</i> Quintal; question; query.	
<i>q. d.</i> (L. <i>quasi dicat.</i> ) As if he should say.	
<i>q. e. d.</i> (L. <i>quod erat demonstrandum.</i> ) Which was to be demonstrated.	
<i>Q. M. G.</i> Quartermaster General.	

<b>\$</b> Dollar; dollars.	<b>sup.</b> Superior; supplement.
<b>S. A.</b> South America; South Africa; South Australia.	<b>Supt.</b> Superintendent.
<b>Sat.</b> Saturday.	<b>Surg.</b> Surgeon; surgery.
<b>s. c.</b> Small capitals.	<b>Switz.</b> Switzerland.
<b>scil. or sc.</b> (L. <i>scilicet</i> .) To wit; namely.	<b>T</b>
<b>Sec.</b> Secretary.	<b>T.</b> Tuesday; Territory.
<b>sec.</b> Second; section.	<b>t.</b> Township; tenor; town; ton.
<b>Sec. Leg.</b> Secretary of Legation. (L. <i>Secundum Legem.</i> ) According to law.	<b>tal. qual.</b> (L. <i>talis qualis</i> .) Just as it comes; average quality.
<b>sect.</b> Section.	<b>Thurs. or Th.</b> Thursday.
<b>Sen.</b> Senate; senator; senior.	<b>tier.</b> Tierce.
<b>Sep. or Sept.</b> September.	<b>t. i. d.</b> Three times a day.
<b>seq.</b> (L. <i>sequentia</i> .) The following; the next.	<b>Tit.</b> Title.
<b>ser.</b> Series.	<b>tp.</b> Township.
<b>serv. or servt.</b> Servant.	<b>tr.</b> Translation; transpose.
<b>sh.</b> Shilling.	<b>Tr.</b> Treasurer; trustee.
<b>sing.</b> Singular.	<b>Treas.</b> Treasurer.
<b>S. L. or L. S.</b> (L. <i>sigillum locum</i> .) Place for the seal.	<b>typ. or typo.</b> Typographer.
<b>S. M.</b> State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major.	<b>U</b>
<b>s. o.</b> Seller's option.	<b>U. K.</b> United Kingdom.
<b>S. M. I.</b> (F. <i>Sa Majesté Imperiale</i> .) His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.	<b>ult. or ulti.</b> (L. <i>ultimo</i> .) Last, or of the last, month.
<b>sq. ft.</b> Square feet.	<b>Univ.</b> University; Universalist.
<b>Sr.</b> Senior.	<b>U. P.</b> United Presbyterian.
<b>S. S.</b> Sunday School; Saint Simplicius ( <i>the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England</i> ); Steamship.	<b>U. S. A.</b> United States of America; United States Army.
<b>st.</b> Store. (L. <i>stet</i> .) Let it stand.	<b>U. S. M.</b> United States Mail.
<b>St.</b> Saint; statute; street; strait.	<b>U. S. M. A.</b> United States Military Academy.
<b>Stat.</b> Statute; statuary.	<b>U. S. N.</b> United States Navy.
<b>ster., stg.</b> Sterling.	<b>V</b>
<b>Sun. or Sund.</b> Sunday.	<b>v.</b> Verse; verb; vocative; volume; violin; village. (L. <i>versus</i> , against; L. <i>vide</i> , see.)
	<b>Va.</b> Virginia.
	<b>Vet.</b> Veteran; veterinary.

<i>V. G.</i> Vicar General; Vice Grand.	<i>Whf.</i> Wharf.
<i>Vice Pres.</i> Vice-President.	<i>wf.</i> Wrong font—in printing.
<i>vid.</i> (L. <i>vide</i> .) See.	<i>W. I.</i> West India; West Indies.
<i>viz.</i> (L. <i>videlicet</i> .) Namely; To wit.	<i>W. Lon.</i> West Longitude.
<i>vol.</i> Volume.	<i>W. M.</i> Worshipful Master.
<i>V. P.</i> Vice-President.	<i>wt.</i> Weight.
<i>vs.</i> (L. <i>versus</i> .) Against, or In opposition.	
	<b>Y</b>
<b>W</b>	<i>y.</i> or <i>yr.</i> Year.
<i>W.</i> West; Welsh; Wednesday; war- den.	<i>Yd.</i> or <i>yd.</i> Yard.
<i>Wash.</i> Washington.	
<i>Wed.</i> Wednesday.	
	<b>Z</b>
	<i>z.</i> Zero; zone.
	<i>Zn.</i> Zinc.
	<i>Zool.</i> Zoology.









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